# VEER MADHO DAS BAIRAGI (BANDA BAIRAGI): The Unsung Warrior of MOTHER INDIA





# By: Bharat Somal

Gur Gobind Singh was a man of vision, he convinced another great Leader to lead Sikhs and Hindus against Mughals, a warrior BHARAT i.e. INDIA had not seen in last 700Yrs. English version by (Bharat Somal)

This English version is under copyright, but anyone can print by their name by sending email to <u>bharatzsomal@gmail.com</u> and getting permission.

(Veer Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi): The unsung warrior of Mother BHARAT i.e., INDIA, )

Copyright © 2022 by (Bharat Somal)

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means without written permission from the author.

Printed in USA

#### **Dedication**

I studied about many warriors in History but somehow my soul was searching for myself. One day I came across this unknown warrior and I realized the truth. I dedicate this book to my past. I am compiling, writing what no one else has written, they have made stories about my past which are fake. The truth can only be written in blood with Sword in one hand and my Guru in other. Book is purely a scholarly work and does not aim to hurt feeling of any human being, community, or religion. It only targets sects or group of people who hate Infidels or were against Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi). If you hate Idol worshipper, then you are in that group or if you think only your religion is right and others are wrong then you are in that group.

Beloved Guru Gobind Singh was man of vision and spiritual soul, if he selected Banda to lead fight against Mughal cruelty and any Sikh tarnish Banda image then they are indirectly saying that Guru Gobind Singh Ji was not a man of vision, and he was not able to see the future.

May we all become Guru Gobind Singh ji and Baba Banda Bairagi ji.

#### **Table of Contents**

| <b>Tab</b> | <br>                                    | <b>~</b> |     |      |
|------------|---|----------|-----|------|
| ıanı       | T (                                     |          | птд | ntc  |
| Iav        | ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, |          |     | 1163 |

**Foreword** 

**BANDA BAIRAGI A VEDIC SAGE** 

Introduction

**Hindu resistance to the Islamic conquest** 

**MUGHAL INVASION: HINDU HOLOCAUST** 

Against the Arabs

Against the Ghurids

During the Sultanates of Delhi, Gujarat and Malwa

**During the Mughal Empire** 

Some Sikhs aided the Mughals against their own Gurus

The history of 'Gurdwara Bangla Sahib' in Delhi

**Chapter One** 

**Chapter Two** 

Banda Veer Bairagi and the 'Guru' Practice of Punjab

Guru Nanak Dev

Guru 'Angad' and 'Amardas'

'Guru Ramdas'

Guru Arjun Dev

Guru Har Gobindji

'Meeri-Peeri'

'Guru Hari Rai'

Guru Hari Kishen

# **Chapter Three**

Incident from Childhood

Closely saw the Bravery of Father & Brother

The cruelty of Aurangzeb and Kashmiri Pandits

Kid Govind Rai changed History

Guru' TegBahadur' took Oath

The sacrifice of Guruji and other Warriors

### **Chapter Four**

The Sacrifice of 'Guru Govind Singhji' and his sons

Started preparing for war against the Mughals

**New Line of Objections** 

Gave Superlative Sacrifice

#### **Chapter Five**

```
Circumstances during the Birth of 'Banda Veer Bairagi'

Chapter Six

'Lakshman Dev'' became 'Bairagi Madho Das.'

Chapter Seven
```

Prakashotsav of 'Guru Govind Singhji'

**Chapter Eight** 

'Sirhind' again became Sar-e-Hind

**Chapter Nine** 

Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) had become a Religious Warrior

**Chapter Ten** 

Fight Bravely!

**Chapter Eleven** 

**Walking Boldly!** 

**Mughals Became Afraid** 

The Hide and Seek of Victory and Defeat

**Freedom Went Far Away!** 

**Chapter Fifteen** 

**A Unique Sacrifice!** 

#### **Chapter Sixteen**

Points of Contention between Banda and Tat Khalsa. Historical references

**Gurbilas Patshahi 10 (1751)** 

Mahima Parkash (1776)

Shahid Bilas Bhai Mani Singh (Late 18th Century)

**Prachin Panth Prakash (1841)** 

Kahn Singh Nabha, Mahankosh

**Twarikh Guru Khalsa** 

Banda Singh Bahadur, Giani Kartar Singh

**Bharat Mat Darpan, 1926** 

**Historian Karam Singh** 

**Buddha Dal - Nihung Jathebandi** 

The tragedy of Banda Bahadur once more

#### **Foreword**

I Dr. Deen Bandhu Chandora foreword this book to all the nations and leaders fighting against international terrorism on the name of ISLAM, this book provides the only solution to the problem of terrorism and how to tackle it. The Hero Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) had no confusion in life, was dedicated to upliftment of masses by crushing the evil of Islamic terror spread across BHARAT i.e., INDIA, during his time. His sacrifice is second to none.

#### **BANDA BAIRAGI A VEDIC SAGE**

At the time when Islamic terrorism was massacring people of non-Islamic faith in Bharat i.e., BHARAT i.e., INDIA, time when Guru Gobind Singh sons were brutally killed by Islamic terrorists a force arose from the soil of BHARAT i.e., INDIA which shook the foundation of Mughal rule, but this force has been kept in oblivion by leaders, scholars of BHARAT i.e., INDIA. This is sincere effort to bring him in front light. Find out who laid the foundation of small Sikh empire in North, who took revenge for Guru Gobind Singh and was finally backstabbed by the people for whom he fought his whole life?

The reason why Mughals were afraid of Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) is because of his decisiveness, almost all the rulers before him used to honor lot of rules in war which Islamic invaders never followed, Hindu rulers suffered a lot because of that and so BHARAT i.e., INDIA, Hindu rulers did not follow Manu Smriti or Vedas for war punishment, this was followed fully by Banda. Banda was aware of Islam and its treachery applied by the Mughals. Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) being follower of Vedas followed Manu Smriti for strictest of the punishment imparted openly to Mughals thus he set example to others and set fear in heart of Muslims alike.

8.335: Be it the father, mother, teacher, friend, wife, son, or priest, one who conducts a crime is punishable by the

ruler.

- 8.336: When the punishment for an ordinary citizen is 1 cent, the punishment for those in ruling class should be 1000 cents. In other words, the punishment for those in legislation, executive or judiciary should be 1000 times that for ordinary citizens.
- 8.337-338: If one conducts a theft willingly and in full senses knowing the implications, he should be penalized 8 times that of ordinary thief if he is a Shudra. The penalty should be 16 times if he is a Vaishya, 32 times if he is a Kshatriya and 64 times if he is a Brahmin. The punishment can be even 100 times or 128 times if he is a Brahmin. In other words, the punishment should be directly proportional to knowledge and social status of the criminal.
- 8.323. Those who abduct women should be given death sentence.
- 9.232. Those who kill women, children or scholarly virtuous people should be given strictest punishment.
- 8.352. Those who rape or molest women or incite them into adultery should be given harshest punishment that creates fear among others to even think of such a crime.

Dasyu in Vedas is any person who kills other for his own selfish interest, harms women, children, animals, or humanity. All Islamic invaders, terrorists, criminals fall in this category.

# Rigveda 1.33.4

O, All Powerful Warrior! You possess a variety of powers and roam alone. Do use your powerful weapon to destroy wealthy Dasyu (criminals, Ant Human rulers or terrorists) and Sanakah (those who steal from others). May they reach their deaths through your weapon. These Sanakah are devoid of noble acts.

### Rigveda 1.33.5

Those Dasyu (criminals) who are themselves devoid of noble resolutions and clash with noble people, flee away due to your protection. O brave warrior, you have destroyed the Avrata (unscrupulous) from everywhere.

# Rigveda 1.33.7

O brave warrior! Destroy and drive away these Dasyu, whether they laugh or cry, from the world and protect those having noble resolutions and those who pray.

# **Rigveda 1.51.5**

O brave warrior! Make those cunning people tremble with fear through your cleverness who consume everything only for themselves. O protector of people, destroy the habitations of those Dasyu who spread violence and protect those who are simple and truthful.

# Rigveda 1.51.6

O brave warrior! You have been killing those who exploit others and protect those who are saints. To protect those who help others, you trample the most powerful wicked people. You have always been born to destroy the Dasyu (criminals).

#### **Rigveda 1.51.7**

O God! You know very well the Arya and the Dasyu. Destroy the Avrata (unscrupulous) Dasyu for sake for those who perform noble deeds. I want to follow all the noble actions. Kindly inspire me.

#### Rigveda 1.5.9

O powerful warrior! For sake of disciplined people possessing noble resolutions and performing noble actions, you destroy the Avrata (unscrupulous). For sake of those having polite speech, you keep the rude and indisciplined people under control.

# Rigveda 1.117.21

O Powerful warriors! You support the noble people and destroy the Dasyu. In this mantra, word "Arya" is used to denote humans involved in constructive activities.

# **Rigveda 1.130.8**

O Powerful warrior! You indulge in three types of wars - ordinary, competitive and prosperity-enhancer. You protect the Yajaman Arya (noble people indulged in benevolent acts) and destroy the Avrata (unscrupulous) people with

darkness in heart who are indulged in violence or plan to indulge in violent activities.

# Rigveda 3.34.9

This mantra also implies that Arya should be protected and Dasyu be destroyed. "Varna' is used for Arya. Varna means "worthy of being accepted". Thus "Arya Varna" means one who is worthy of being accepted as Arya.

# **Rigveda 4.26.2**

I provide land to Arya, rains to charitable people and other resources to people as well.

Banda Bairagi first used to announce that whoever has to leave can leave the village, city. All those who will remain and act as resistance to him will be treated as enemy and will be dealt as per above laws. He or his army never killed women, children until they acted the way they do in Kashmir or Palestine. Shielding the terrorists. Whenever it happened it was collateral damage. Due to his Vedic punishment methodology Mughals were afraid of him as EVIL must be crushed in the same manner. He did not leave any Mosque standing because he was well familiar of the root of such hatred against human beings and was knowing that complete education starts from there.

Introduction

# A Rajputra who built the Sikh Empire: Veer Bairagi Banda Bahadur

Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) was enlightened Vedic spiritual master who took Sword to defend people against Islamic atrocities. He was not focused on Hindus or Sikhs but was focused on Humanity. One can see in this book how meditative he became in the end of his life when he was made silent by Islamic cruelty. His army was mostly Hindus, Sikhs and some Mulism who were living with others in harmony and following Hindu tradition, culture.

Before reading about Banda Bairagi, just ask yourself that have you ever heard before this name. After reading this Chapter, think that whose fault is this that you are unaware about the name of the Man whose greatness is much bigger than Napoleon of France, Hannibal first Caesar of Rome, Alfred of England and any other European conqueror.

The place of District punch city, Rajauri and region was kashyap or Kundal van (now Kashmir). A child was born at this place on 1727 samvat (17/10/1670 A.D.) in a Dogra Rajput family. He was named as Lakshaman Dev. But destiny has decided his name as Veer Banda Bahadur. His father's name was Ramdev. He was totally different from the boys of his age. He was determined for his aim. Till he reached the age of 16 he took an expertise on Archery, Sword Playing, Spear throwing and was acquainted with all kind of military training which are need to be known by a Rajputra. One day when he was on a Hunting trip in a jungle when an incident changed his whole life. We had already read in past, how incidents changed lives of Prince Siddhartha to Mahatma Gautama, Kali to scholar Kalidas,

Rambola to Saint Tulsidas, a Robber Ratnakar to Maharishi Valmiki and Mool Shankar to Maharishi Dayananda. This was time of Laksman Dev to Veer Banda Vairagi.

The enthusiastic Lakshaman was on his hunting expedition in the forest and he saw a Deer. He started chasing the deer. Deer tried to flee but could not save from dev. Lakshaman Soon, the arrow from the bow of Lakshaman pierced through the stomach of the deer. The baby of the deer died in front of eyes of Lakshaman dev. The scene was so painful for Lakshaman that he decided to leave hunting. The Vairagya was awakened inside him. No one saw the Lakshaman Dev after that day.

Islamic atrocities were at the peak in those days. Mughals forgot the words of Babar which he taught to Humayun that "...do not interfere in the traditions of Hindus if you want to stay here in Hindustan". There is always a Hero for a villains to overcome .heroes like Marathas from the south, Sikhs descendents of Maharana Sanga & from the North. Maharana Pratap, Rana Raj Singh from West & Chatrashal from the east challenged barbarians. Guru Govind Singh was the tenth Guru of Sikhs. He raised sword against Mughals. Guru Govind Singh's father Guru Teg Bahadur was brutally murdered along with his 700 followers Aurangzeb as he refused to accept Islam. Guru Govind Singh was an excellent policy maker and learned scholar of Veda Shastras. He understood that if he really wants to eradicate the tyrant rule of Mughals from the holy land of Aryavarta he needs army of kshatriyas who think that their only Dharma is to fight with these Islamic barbarians. So, he established Khalsa (means pure i.e., Arya) in 1699. He set

five standards of "K" in order to make his Khalsa army undisturbed from their enemy.

Guru Govind Singh first tried to convince the rulers of hilly areas. At that time Himanchal was a composition of 22 Hindu kings who were taxpayers of Mughals. The rulers of Himanchal refused to fight against Mughals to make the Nation free from Demons. Guru Govind Singh understood that they will not follow his kind words unless they won't be treated as Mughals supporters. Battle of Bhagani took place between Guru Govind Singh and 22 Himanchal rulers. Guru ji tasted the victory & he forgiven the Hindu kings as they are now ready to fight against the Mughals. Aurangzeb was keeping an eye on Guru ji activities he soon sent an army leaded by his son Muazam, when his son was failed to win, troops from the Lohagarh (Lahore) was sent. The Himanchal rulers were frightened after the Naden battle. The battle of khandrawa took place in 1706 A.D. After that Guru ji turned towards Anandpur sahib. After the Battle of Chamkaur, Guru Ji lost all his family. All four of his sons were killed in which two sons Ajit Singh (16 years) & Jujhar Singh (14 years) gave their sacrifice in battlefield. Two sons Fateh Singh and Jorawar Singh (9 yr & 7 yrs) were buried alive inside the wall of sir hind fort. Guru Ji Mother Mata Gujri jumped from the building and died in sorrow of her grandsons. Guru ji two wives Sundari & Sahab Devi were remained captured by Mughals.

Guru Govind Singh was having hard time. He shifted towards South to take help from Marathas. While in the way a Sadhu Narayana Das told him about a reknown Sadhu of Maharashtra Sadhu Madhavdas. This Sadhu was non other than Lakshaman dev. fortunately; Lakshmandas met with a

Sadhu Vairagi Jankidas whom he served very well. Vairagi Jankidas was pleased with Lakshamandev and taught him Yog vidya. Soon, Lakshamandev became a famous Yogi Madhavdas by his utmost labour. When Guru Govind Singh & Madhavdas met each other in Nader (in Maharashtra), both the souls identified each other. Guru ji saw the physique of Banda Vairagi & Vairagi was so pleased to see the Guru Govind Singh. Then, Guru Govind Singh asked him who are you he replied "I am your servant (Banda)". Guru ji embraced him & said we all are the servants (Banda) of eternal God. Then Guru Ji explained about the tyranny of Mughals. He explained that a Vairagi burns not only his sins but eradicate injustice & sufferings. Guru Ji explained him about the social conditions in India. Banda Vairagi accepted the kind words of Guru Govind Singh. Guru ji gave him 50 arrows and 50 Sikhs & went ahead. He died later in 1708 A.D.

Banda Vairagi went towards the Punjab. As Vairagi was back in Kshatriya dharma he was determined to follow the Gita rule "Vinashaye cha dush kritam.". The fort of Sir Hind was on the top of the list as it was the same forts where the young sons of Guru Govind Singh were buried alive inside the wall. Banda made a strategy in order of his strength. He followed the rules of Acharya Chanakya & start attacking on small bases of Mughals. When Banda achieved some strength from Rajasthan & Haryana. He first attacked on Garhi. Garhi was a base of Islamic Butchers like Ali Hasan (who deceived Guru Govind Singh) & Jallaluddin who killed Guru Teg Bahadur also belong to this place. Ali Hasan led the Shahi army of Mughals to fight with Banda Bahadur & his small army. But, Victory follows zeal, strategy & Gallantry. Happens the same, Ali Hasan was cut to pieces

along with his whole army. All the military requirements were taken & the evil Muslims residing in the state were punished. This expedition continued for three days. Tit for Tat, it's the best politician decision. No mercy for evils. Hearing this Victory of Banda Vairagi, all the Hindu population got excited. Young men started joining his army. Sikhs who were hiding in jungles joined him. Without wasting time Banda captured Ambala. After that he get victory every day Sifabad, jhambaru, dhamal, kaithal, kunjpura where ever he goes victory welcomed him. It seemed that Parashuram was back on earth. He heard that Cow slaughtering was very common in basti Pathana. A village hariya were the rangan Muslims of criminal mentality harassed the Hindu population. One day two of his sepoys captured Muslims who were slaughtering cows. The sepoys fought & sacrificed their life. When Banda heard about the culprits he surrounded the village & burned it to ashes. Not a single cow killer got any chance to escape. Soon he targeted a similar village Sandaura whose head Asman khan was engaged in temples devastations, capturing of Hindu girls, cow killing etc he also received same fate as others. Hindus started respecting Banda as an incarnation of God, some called him next Guru. His fame spreaded all over Punjab. Hindus came from different parts of the region to request him to save their lives from Muslims. Some Brahmans came from balod village and complained about the Head of the Village Manne Khan. Hearing about the sufferings of the Villager Banda's blood boiled. He attacked the Village. The culprits were burned in fire. Those who want to come out were cut like vegetables.

Many Hindu may ask the question that was this justice. So, we should keep remember that Banda was a Saint who spend his several years to know the truth & two learn the difference between right & wrong. He knows very well to cure the disease from its root. Cancer cannot be cured if even a single infected cell remains inside the body. Shri Krishna gave his huge army to kauravs though his army has nothing to do with insult of Draupadi. Social & Political Justice is the ability of highly learned men. Banda was one of them. Live & let live is our culture. Banda boasted the morals of Hindus which was very necessary at that time. Any Muslim could kidnap a Hindu girl; he could insult Hindu gods/goddess idols. Governing post for Hindus was a big dream; Hindus had to pay tax (jijya) to remain Hindu. In fact, being a Hindu is a crime in Islamic India. Veer Haqiqat Rai event took place in the same time. Guru Arjun Dev Guru Teg Bahadur & his 700 supporters including Bhai Matidas who was ripped in two parts by a saw were all brutally murdered. It was Hindu who suffered all tortures to save his Vedic religion.

Banda do not keep any thing for him self, he distribute all the goods among his army men. He also gives the commands of regions to his able officers. Nawabs of Sir Hind send his troops of 5000 men hearing that Banda was going to attack him. The conflict took place in Ropad city. The Banda did not have the cannons which Sir Hind troops were loaded with heavy armory. Banda was an excellent archer he aim especially to the cannon masters and killed many officers of sir hind army. The Islamic troops of sir Hind were badly terrified by the Banda Bahadur.

They had never seen such a great warrior. They lost courage to face Banda again. But soon Banda attacked them; the army in fear of Banda left Nawab and ran from the

battlefield. Now Banda forwarded towards Sir Hind fort after winning the Ropad war. Sir Hind was the place for which he was awaiting from the start of his strives. In Samvat 1765(1708 A.D) he addressed his army & told them that a race who cannot defend its belief & traditions don't have right to live. Devastate this fort, as this fort is responsible for all the evils that took place in the vast region of Punjab. Sardar Baaj Singh from North & Vinod Singh confronted from the south. Wazir Khan commanding in charge of Sir Hind was terrified by the Banda as he had heard enough about the invincible gallant of Rajput warrior, even though he was having ten times more army then Banda. War was going on but the cannons from the fort are sweeping the Sikhs on large scale. Sardar Vinod Singh reached towards Banda Bahadur & told him about their condition of Khalsa in war. Banda opened his eyes, & marched towards the battlefield with anger. People who called him a magician whose presence just turned the tables. The Khalsa started dominating as he reached on ground. Soon, the dominance was out of control of Wazir khan. Banda Bahadur challenged Wazir khan that he was a Rajput & you are a Pathan. Let's see who will keep the respect of mother's milk but Wazir khan was trembling with fear. He tried to escape but captured. Saffron flag was brought up on Sir Hind fort. It was the big victory of Khalsa army because of Banda Bahadur Militia skills. The sir hind was cleaned in next seven days. The temples that were made into mosques were returned into temples. Court was established & Wazir Khan was brought their. He was asked that why he buried the sons of a Great Soul Guru Govind Singh alive. Wazir Khan was burnt alive in fire.

After Sir Hind he marched to Doaba. Pamal, Maler Kotla. They areas which lie in between Doaba excluding some part of Ludhiana were captured without much bloodshed. After that he undertook Panipat & Karnal and disconnected the communication & transportation between the Delhi & Lahore. It was well planned strategy to get to Lahore as after Lahore was second base of Mughals after Delhi. Banda was in full mood to eradicate Mughals from Northern part of India. He reached Phagwada & called Jaladhar Nawab to fight but Nawab was so frightened that he surrendered without war and asked to serve him. Crossing the Beas River he reached Manjha (Amritsar). This area belonged to Hindu majority so he was warmly welcomed. He marched towards Hoshiarpur where all Islamic armies gathered to fight with him. At Baijwada the armies conflicted with each other but as the dusk came Muslims start retreating. Next day again the Muslim army attacked Hindus. But soon the commander of their army was killed by Banda Bahadur. His death made the Khalsa gave the victory in their hand. All the area between Yamuna & Sutlej came under the Banda command which he gave to Baba Vinod Singh. Sardar Baaj Singh & Fateh Singh was given command to undertake all captured & uncaptured area. Within two years from Karnal-Panipat to hissar,

hansi,tarawadi,kaithal,jind,sirsa,firozpur,chuniya,kasur,gurd aspur,pathankot & Kangda all the regions were under the Saffron flag. Really it was a miracle. No one had before conquered such vast area ever during Mughals rule. Muslim were so terrified by him Name of Banda was more than enough to get victory.

For Muslim he was supposed to be Jinn (ghost) whom they can never won by force. He was invincible till date.

Banda now concentrated towards hilly areas. Nalagarh Nahan ruler happily accepted to serve Banda. His rule was now from Yamuna to Ravi. But some regions were still uncaptured. So, Banda wrote a letter to the ruler of Jejo kailore Ajmer chand to unite for nation. But, the arrogant king replied insulting him and Guru Govind Singh. Banda had utmost respect for Guru Govind Singh. He was doing all this because of his inspiration. Banda replied him that his sin is unforgiven as he insulted Guru Govind Singh so he marched toward Kailore where the armies of 22 kings were awaiting for his attack. Ajmer chand was slaughtered in the war as he died all the remaining kings accepted the Governance of Banda Bairagi. People not only respected him as a warrior but also as a saint. The king of Mandi was a great fan of Bairagi he insisted him to come to his kingdom. Banda stayed there for a year. In 1707 Aurangzeb died in Maharashtra in Aurangabad (some people say he was killed by Marathas). Bahadur Shah was the successor but he was totally horrified with the stories of Banda Bahadur. When he went to Ajmer Sharif he put his sword in front of his supporter and asked them to pick it if they wanted to fight against Banda. No, one came forward. In between Banda was not in Punjab. It was taken as the right time to attack by Mughals. Behind him Mughals started killing Sikhs again. Rumors about Bairagi had fled, died etc among the people. Delhi sent a heavy army towards Panipat & sir hind. Baba Vinod Singh get feared from this heavy army and reached the sir hind fort. At Aminabad Sikhs & Mughals fought but Sikhs were butchered. Sikhs were beaten by tying their hairs on tree till death. Atrocities were on extreme. Soon, Sir Hind was taken by Manin Khan. The Hindu oppression was started again. Aslam khan marched towards Lahore. When Banda Bahadur heard this news in kullu he at once marched

towards Hoshiarpur. As he reached their Hindus & Sikhs got full of zeal. He started his winning campaign again. He took back sir hind again. He reconquered all the areas & taken the revenge of atrocities on Sikhs & Hindus. He distributed areas to his able commanders.

Now, Banda marched towards Uttar Pradesh. He looked over Saharanpur where Ali Muhammad khan rules. Ali Muhammad khan was raising his army on the name of jihad. This jihad was accepted by Banda Bairagi & he called his army for crusade. As for Hindus Rashtra & Dharma are inseparable. Ali Muhammad khan was very frightened from inside so he gave the command to Sardar Galib Khan & ran away. Galib Khan fought gallantly but was finally killed, Muslims faced defeat after defeat. Then Banda turned to Najimabad, the Pathan ruler Shahnawaj khan was soon sent to hell by Banda. After that a troop towards Jalalabad was sent. Pathan Jalal khan was brave so he blocked Banda's army for long time but as the Banda reached their again victory came as it is made for him. Pathans & Sheikhs were cleaned from that fort. He came back to Lohagarh after these victories in U.P. & declared Amritsar as a free state.

He reached Gurdaspur & ordered to make a fort between Gurudas nangal & Sohal (Dhariwal). Jabardast khan the Governor of Jammu can't tolerate a Hindu fort in Gurdaspur.

He attacked on fort resulting that Muslims were killed in a large number. Jabardast khan retreated leaving his men though he was killed later. Lahore Governor Hamid khan marched towards Sialkot. Large number of Sikh/Hindus & Muslims were killed in this battle. A sepoy named kehar Singh of Banda's army caught Hamid Khan and he cut his

head & presented to Banda Bahadur. Soon, the Banda's army got the victory. Sepoys were rewarded heavily. And Kehar Singh was declared as the man behind this victory.

Bahadur Shah was horrified with Banda's continuous victories. Some historians write that he wrote him letter for peace. But as Bahadur Shah get acknowledged that he is again in hilly areas. He sent his veteran commanders Asgar Khan, Samand Khan, Samand Khan, Abdulla Khan & Noor Khan. The Mughals army captured talwadi. Then, they reached towards Lohagarh. As the Mughals start retreating Rajput army came to help them & the table turned. The only reason for our defeat is our selfish nature of Rajput who compromised with Mughals never thought about country and religion. Coming to the war Banda also reached the fort of Lohagarh. Both armies fought in Kotambu kha. The Mughals were nearly 1 lakh & the Sikhs/Hindus were nearly 15-20,000 which are reducing. The army of Banda had to leave the place as the cannons are uncontrollable in the field. Banda himself had to leave the place. Banda reached Lohagarh somehow. Where the army was still safe. The fort was surrounded by Mughals army and was disconnected with the rest of the world. At the night Sikhs went out of the fort in search of food, many lost their lives. Banda knew things couldn't go like this so far. So, Banda planned a duplicate Gulab Singh to bluff Mughals army & escaped from the fort. When Bahadur Shah heard that Banda is captured he was rejoiced with pleasure but soon his bubble was busted when he knew that the prisoner is his Duplicate, Mughal King was so feared, he thought that some kind of jinn's were helping him to get out. Mughal king left Delhi for Lahore where he died in 1713. For two three years Mughal

rule was unstable because of as usual fight for throne among Mughals for throne.

Banda took advantage of mughal throne divergence, he came in light again the Sikh/Hindus started assembling in the shed of Saffron flag. This time war took place at Basigauv where Hindu army got victory in spite of being outnumbered by Mughal forces. Banda forwarded to Kartarpur & then Sir Hind (Bhind). Ameen Khan was badly defeated here & he accepted the Saffron flag. Jaladhar ruler Faizali Khan & Saifulla Khan also accepted Banda's Governance. Banda again saffronised Haridwar.

Farukhusear became ruler of Mughals throne after Bahadur Shah. He was a cunning man, and he knew that Banda is invincible by armed forces. He used the theory of divide and rule. He wrote a letter & conveyed it by a Hindu Ram Dayal to the wife of Guru Govind Singh Sundari Devi that he wants peace & Banda is blood thirsty of Mughals. Punjab & Mughals will live peacefully. Sundari accepted his proposal and wrote a letter to Banda to accept this proposal. Banda knew very well the aim of Guru Govind Singh to establish Khalsa. So, when Banda read her letter, he was surprised and wrote back that this is just a trick to divide us. Didn't she remember that they bluffed Guru Govind Singh & brutally murdered his sons. He couldn't forget the sacrifice of Guru Teg Bahadur & Guru Arjun Dev. Sikhs & Hindus had suffered so much under cruel hands of that it's not wise to forgive them. He is following Guru Govind Singh orders will continue following it. This reply made Sundari annoyed; she ordered all Sikhs not to support Banda as he is arrogant and insulted her and did not follow her orders. Those who will support Banda will be considered out of Sikhism.

The jealous elements got a big chasm to cut this huge mountain. In Baisakhi of 1717 A.D, when Banda sat on the throne of the assembly, Baba Kahan Singh & Vinod Singh asked him to stand up. Whole assembly was divided into two parts as divided Khalsa. One was called Tat Khalsa & another was called Bandai Khalsa. Tat Khalsa Sikhs went under Mughal's flag. Now, only few Sikhs were left with Banda.

To increase his strength Banda started recruiting Vaishya & Brahmans in his army from Hindu society. Vaishya left balances & Brahmans left books both picked sword to save the Vedic Dharma. Soon, he trained his army, but his army was not so strong as earlier.

Now, the Hindu army few Sikhs of Banda fought with Mughals at Nanokot. It was a crusade for both the armies. Jai Dharma, Jai Bharat, Jai Shri Ram, Jai Maa Kali, Har Har Mahadev & Allaha hu Akbar Nara e tadbir slogans were raising from both sides of the armies. A heavy slaughter took place. Historians wrote that Banda Bahadur fought continually three days by sitting on the back of horse. Though, a heavy loss was beared by Hindu army but finally the victory goes to Banda & his army. Again, Banda's glory was all around. Without wasting time Banda wanted to march towards Lahore from Gurdaspur Fort. As his army reached Batala, Lahore & Delhi coalition forces was there to stop him. Mughals was badly frightened because they knew if they lose Lahore then they will have limited breath in Delhi & in India. Both the armies fought bravely but victory goes to Banda again. Banda reached Gurdaspur & ordered his army to prepare for Lahore. Banda reached Bagvanpure of Lahore city. Aslam Khan Governor of Lahore attacked on

him with his 10,000 men. Banda captured the eastern zone till the end of day & start waiting for dawn. But, the next day dawn was full of darkness for Banda his army & for Punjab for next 70-80 years. What Banda saw at the field that to fight with him no Mughals or Pathan is in front of him. It's the 5000 Sikhs of tat Khalsa leaded by Meer Singh Khalsa in the harwal brigade of Mughals who are ready to fight with him on the shed of Islamic green flag. Banda was shocked. Banda picked the sword to take revenge for the children of Guru Govind Singh & to defend Khalsa panth of Guru Govind Singh. How can he raise sword on his own people? Banda took his feet back.

If that day those 5000 Sikhs didn't supported Mughals Lahore would have been under Banda's rule. No Nadir Shah Ahmad Shah could have tortured Sikhs in future. Millions of Sikhs and Hindus lives could have been saved. Banda wrote letter to tat Khalsa head. He explained him that in Mahabharata though Kauravs & Pandav fought but Yuddhishtir said we are 106 when the outer forces come to our door to fight with us. Banda letter was read in they tat Khalsa community some supported him, but final verdict was against him. A young Sikh said Mughals are not betraying us its Banda who is doing so.

The Sikh community kept his conditions to accept Khalsa, not to wear royal clothes, and accept all the decision of community. It was Banda who knew that to do a Khalsa work you don't need to be a Khalsa by name. Bairagi was a man of infinite potential. He never gave up his high morale. He marched towards kalanaur from Gurdaspur. The Nawab Fatedeen surrendered. Then, Sialkot was taken without any bloodshed because the Nawab ran away. Banda then took

Wajirabad & Gujarat like small cities. He then captured pothothar (now Islamabad).

As Farukhusear heard about his victories, he send a war veteran Abdul Samand with a troop of 30,000 men towards Gurdaspur. Banda instantly marched towards Gurdaspur. Abdul Samand wrote a letter that he did not wish to fight with him soon he will leave the place. But in 1718 A.D Banda was badly surrounded by Mughals. Banda was having 10-12 thousand men, but he could not fight for long without water and food. All the army inside the fort was starving and Banda himself became so thin that his bones could be seen. Finally, after four months fort gate was open to welcome the death. Mughals started slaughtering & capturing of Banda's army. But no one had courage to go near this Lion Banda Bahadur. Banda peaked from a window and signed Pathans to capture him.

The man who was another name of fear over last 14 years was now taken in shackles & then inside a cage. He was treated like animals. He was sent towards delhi. In the way where ever his cage is passed through Muslim areas rotten food & vegetables are thrown over him. Muslims distributed sweets while Hindus wept in their houses. When Banda in the cage reached Kashmiri gate of Delhi with his 740 men including his general Baaj Singh, Farukhusear came to greet Abdul Samand. Samand was awarded the Governance of Lahore. It is said that at Gurdaspur 1000 men were captured but when they reached Delhi only 740 remained alive. Banda's face was painted with black and he was covered with the sheep skin, his exhibition was kept for three days.

Farukhusear asked Banda why he revolted against his empire. So, he replied that an empire without justice is not considered as an empire. Farukhusear asked him that why he killed Muslims, Banda replied that tit for tat is the only way to overcome from the unjust rule. Muslims supported Mughals in their injustice. Guilty must be punished so he did the same.

Farukhusear ordered Qazi to start the Islamic court. Qazi put his condition that Banda's life can be spared if he accepted Islam. Otherwise, his body will cut one by one. Banda replied your Allah is biased because all the blames which are imposed on him will remain no more as he will accept Islam. A biased God is no God, I refuse to accept Islam.

100 men were slaughtered by Butchers every day after Seventh day Banda was asked again will he accept Islam. Banda spit aside and said "NO". After that Qazi ordered butchers to get the extreme of brutality. His young son was killed in front of him and his heart was forcibly inserted in his mouth by butchers. Red hot pliers were inserted inside the body of Banda again & again and flesh was taken away each time. Banda didn't cry during the whole torture. He raised slogans of Jai Dharma again & again. When no flesh remained inside his body, his body was tied behind the elephant and dragged. Finally, he was slaughtered into pieces.

We just sing the lines "Purja Purja Kat mare Kabahu na chade khet" cut to pieces but never leave your believe but Banda did it. He had a pious soul otherwise he could have accepted Islam to take the revenge with the Sikhs who betrayed him. He could commit suicide inside the fort

Gurdaspur but to open the eyes of tat Khalsa he accepted the insult & this painful death. Soon, the treaty was broken. Farukhusear started usual tortures on Sikhs. Imagine the next 14 years of history without Banda Bahadur. After the death of Guru Govind it was he who looked for justice in Punjab. if Banda would have been supported by Sikhs, he would have uprooted Islamic rule from Aryavarta and expanded the Hindu rule up to Kandahar in Afghanistan. It was his firm base that helped Maharaja Ranjeet Singh to establish his rule in later years. Banda lived for the Dharma. We all should feed babies with stories of gallant and bravery of Banda bahadur so that each Hindu must learn lesson of protection of Vedic dharma. If we forget such great souls, then it is shame for our race & on our patriotism.

#### The Islamic Brutality

Sikh-ism was not in existence before Guru Gobind Singh Ji times but Sikhs or Shishya(Sanskrit word-Student) existed from time unknown so whenever Hindu word is used in this book it is for all sects beleiving in One GOD i.e. OM or Ek Omkar.

There does not exist brutality worse on planet earth then done on Hindu men, women, children and animals by Islamic terrorist rulers who invaded BHARAT I.E., INDIA, . The only nation these terrorist invaders failed to capture is BHARAT I.E., INDIA, because so many brave sons and daughter BHARAT I.E., INDIA, has produced who gave their lives and took life of these invaders. This story is about the bravest of them all Veer MADHO DAS BAIRAGI (BANDA BAIRAGI), a Vedic warrior unparalleed in History of Mother BHARAT i.e.,

**INDIA, (1200Yrs).** This chapter focuses on atrocities committed and type of cruelty showm by these Islamic invader on common people of BHARAT I.E., INDIA, .

The main aim of all these rulers was to destory Idol wroshippers, kill men, rape or kill women or convert them to Islam after raping them, rape dead bodies of infidel women and kill the offsprings. Destory their religious temples or places of worship.

Dislike for infidels was directly from Quran although Islamic scholars mention that these verses were of that time but in reality they are followed till date as it is.

(9:5) And when the forbidden months have passed, kill the idolaters wherever you find them and take them prisoners, and beleaguer them, and lie in wait for them at every place of ambush. But if they repent and observe Prayer and pay the Zakat, then leave their way free. Surely, Allah is Most Forgiving, Merciful.

We will start with Taimur the killer, of all the sobriquets and noms de guerre assigned to him, none describes Emir Timur better than the one he reportedly chose for himself, in the tradition of Attila the Hun and others: 'the scourge of God'. Indeed, we can say with certainty about Timur that he brought death, destruction, and untold grief to a large part of the world.



Throughout his life, year after year, Timur campaigned against some part of the known world around his capital city of Samarkand. He swept across the Mongol Khanates; first demolishing the Chagatai states up to the lower Siberia in the Lake Balkhash region and then the Kipchak states across the Urals and the Don River to eastern Ukraine and Crimea. He then turned south to devastate Delhi, Baghdad, Damascus, and Aleppo, and defeated the Ottomans, the Mamluks and the Christian Knights Hospitallers amongst others.

It is estimated that **his military campaigns caused the death of some 17 million people**, amounting to about 5% of the world population at the time. He also carried hundreds of thousand artisans, women and children as slaves to Samarkand, in addition to untold riches. Here I will only narrate his BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n campaign of 1398-99.

Timur found time amidst his constant nonstop campaigning to write his own history, the *Tuzuk-i-Timuri*, in which **he** 

justified massacres in Muslim lands as 'killing bad Muslims' and in non-Muslim lands as 'slaying infidels'. In this autobiography, he admits rather proudly the crimes that he committed in his BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n campaign. I have relied mainly on his writings for this article.

As a prelude to this campaign, he states that, "About the year 800 A.H. (1398 A.D.), there arose in my heart the desire to lead an expedition against the infidels and to become a Champion of the Faith (ISLAM), for it had reached my ears that the slayer of infidels is a Champion and that, if he is slain, he becomes a martyr." He states that he was undecided whether to attack China or BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . He had already ravaged Persia but was yet to invade the Levant, Turkey, Georgia, and Armenia. And this was well before he attempted the conquest of Ming China near the end of his life, in 1405.

Clearly Timur was playing with the facts. He had heard of civil wars in the weakened Tughlaq Sultanate of Delhi and wanted to pillage it so that he could finance his future wars. This is confirmed by the fact that by then, his grandson Prince Mohammad Jahangir, who was entrusted with the rule of Kabul-Kandahar, had already besieged Multan but could not break through on his own. On receiving a letter from the prince about his activities in the Punjab, Timur collected his army and began his march, which was to leave a trail of blood and rubble in his wake.

Dividing his force into two parts, Timur himself crossed the Hindu Kush Mountains and proceeded to pillage the Bajaur-Chitral-Swat-Buner area. He writes that, "The people (in this area) eat swine's flesh, and cattle and sheep abound in the country. Most of the inhabitants are idolaters; they are men of a powerful frame and fair complexion."

He crossed the high snow-covered mountains with great courage and determination. and having subdued an important fort, he writes that, "I obtained a booty of many sheep and some other things here and ordered my soldiers to set fire to the houses and buildings of the city, in the midst of which the fort was built, and to level it to the ground." Continuing his march against stiff resistance, he then killed some men that he had taken prisoner: an atrocity that he was to perpetuate later at a much larger scale. He then writes that, "I ordered my troops to attack on all four sides at once, to force their way into the defiles, and to kill the men, imprison the women and children, and plunder and lay waste their property. In obedience to these orders, my nobles and troops put the remnant of the infidels to the sword, after which they made prisoners of their women and children and secured an enormous booty. I directed towers of the skulls of those obstinate unbelievers to be built on the mountain."

These acts of slaying, plunder, destruction, and enslavement are the story of Timur's career. After crossing the Indus, he entered Punjab on the 24th of September 1398. Many villages and towns were razed to the ground. Destroying several habitations, taking prisoners, and collecting plunder, Timur and his army marched towards Panipat. He states that local people on the route of his approach were deserting their habitations. Obviously, they must have heard the news of his pillaging, murdering and enslaving practices. Halting five miles from Delhi and having

sent out armed parties with instructions to plunder, destroy and kill, he records that, "They (his forces) plundered every village and place they came to, killed the men, and carried off all the valuables and cattle, securing much booty; after which they returned, bringing with them a number of Hindu prisoners, both male and female."

Finding poor pasture for his horses on the east side of River Yamuna during the winter months, Timur crossed over and attacked the historic fort of Loni where he could find fodder. Many of the Rajputs in the area placed their wives and children in their houses and burned them. Timur's forces once again destroyed the buildings in this town, killing all its male inhabitants and enslaving the women and children.

Timur was now ready to re-cross the river Yamuna again, to invest Delhi itself. He was faced with the Tughlaq forces that fared well on the first day of the battle. Timur was carrying a hundred thousand prisoners that he had captured during the course of his march to Delhi. These prisoners, in his words, had rejoiced at the good fight put up by the BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n forces. Timur called in his council, and it was decided that these prisoners couldn't be trusted on the eve of the battle the next day.

What followed was, perhaps, the worst cold-blooded massacre in history. Timur ordered that all prisoners be put to sword. In the words of Timur, "... and I immediately directed the commanders to proclaim throughout the camp that every man who had infidel prisoners was to put them to death, and that whoever neglected to do so, should himself be executed and his property given to the informer. When this order became known to the champions of Islam, they

drew their swords and put their prisoners to death. One hundred thousand infidels, impious idolaters, were slain on that day." Even the sheikh/maulana accompanying the troops, who had never killed a man in his life, slew fifteen prisoners. In reality, the massacred persons included Muslims as well because they were close to Hindus or were Muslims for namesake.. The dead were left as carrion, to rot or to be consumed by the scavengers. Delhi, indeed the Subcontinent, had not witnessed this scale of savagery in the course of its long existence.

Timur had piled up so much booty that before the battle, he deputed some 10% of his force for guarding the 'property, horses and cattle'. Pillaging of Delhi, Meerut and Hardiwar was still to come. Timur then went into battle against Delhi's force of some 10,000 cavalry and 40,000 infantry.

The ill-prepared and strife-stricken Tughlaq army was no match for the battle hardened Turks. Timur took the city on the 17th of December 1398 and set up his camp on the banks of Hauz-e-Khas, the water tank for Delhi's water supply. The Tughlaq Sultan with his close associates fled towards Udaipur. Timur sent a contingent after them, killing some and driving away the others. His troops collected a vast amount of booty.

A city taken by force is at the mercy of the invading army. Even if the victor grants peace, the terms of this mercy are at his whims. The slightest protestation or objection of the populace draws the grim wrath of the occupiers. This is what happened to Delhi.

Timur writes that he granted peace to the city and held the sheikhs, sayyids and scholars in high esteem. He spent several days of pleasure in the city, "holding feasts, listening to music and singing" and was served with wine, sherbet and meat of all kinds. His troops needed rest and merriment after the long strenuous campaign. He also let some of his troops loose in the city to gather ransom money from the city inhabitants, which is not surprising given that it is always the vanquished that pays for the war expenditure of the victor.

After ten days of rest, Timur was ready for the return journey. However, the city was still standing intact. On the 26th of December, due to some opposition from the city's inhabitants on the rough treatment being meted out to them by the ransom collectors, Timur records the events leading to the sack of the city. He absolves himself of any blame and puts it on his troops in the city. However, he did nothing to stop the plundering of the city. On Thursday, 15,000 of his troops were engaged in slaying, plundering and destroying the city. On Friday, he says that his entire army was out of his control and went into the city to collect their booty.

The city was pillaged for five days. He writes that, "... spoil being so great that each man secured from fifty to a hundred prisoners, men, women, and children, while no soldier took less than twenty. There was likewise an immense booty in rubies, diamonds, garnets, pearls, and other gems; jewels of gold and silver; gold and silver money of the celebrated Alai coinage; vessels of gold and silver; and brocades and silks of great value. Gold and silver

ornaments of the Hindu women were obtained in such quantities as to exceed all account."

He laments that the pen of fate had written down this destiny for the people of this city, and though he was desirous of sparing them, he could not succeed, for it was the will of God that this calamity should befall the city. Of course, the agent of God's wrath had come a long way to deliver this destined calamity!

He goes on to proclaim that, by the will of God, and by no wish or direction of his, all the three cities of Delhi – Siri, Jahanpanah, and Old Delhi – had been plundered.

In between his campaigns, Timur would build Samarkand, his capital city. He had gathered artisans from the conquered lands and brought them to this city. Accordingly, he ordered that all the artisans and clever mechanics who were masters of their respective crafts should be selected from among the prisoners captured in Delhi and set aside. Thousands of craftsmen were distributed among the princes and emirs to build a Friday Mosque in Samarkand. He wanted the seat of his empire to be without a rival in any country.

For his return to Samarkand, Timur opted for a northerly route along the base of the Himalayas. Before he set out on his pillaging campaign, he had heard about, and wanted to investigate, **gold dust at** the several sacred ghats in the holy city of **Hardiwar**, on the banks of the River Ganges as it leaves the hills and enters the plains.

Timur crossed the Yamuna, laden with plunder and prisoners, and made slow progress to Meerut. This region lying between the Yamuna and the Ganges, and joined by scores of smaller tributaries, offered the most promising source of sustenance for his troops, horses and prisoners. He was also apprehensive of being harassed along the more populous regions in the Punjab.

His first stop was in Meerut which he pillaged and destroyed completely, carrying out a frightful slaughter of its inhabitants. He looted the area around Hardiwar, Kangra and Jammu. He then continued his march to Samarkand, sparing not a soul that he found on his route.

Timur's conquests of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, brought untold devastation to the country. Thousands of villages were burnt and destroyed completely. The cities with riches were extensively plundered. The towns of Jahanpanah and Siri in Delhi were completely demolished by him.

The invasion of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, led to the destruction of the agricultural fields, plunder of granaries and interruption of commerce. There was a terrible famine in Delhi after the war. The suburbs of towns became infectious due to the rotting bodies of the dead. The north-western provinces were ravaged and laid to waste. The Tughlaq Empire was completely liquidated. Delhi lost its richness, its glory, its people and its rule. All builders, stone-masons and craftsmen were taken as prisoners to build Timur's capital of Samarkand. It is said that Delhi took almost a century to recover and emerge again from this great loss.

Timur remains greatest of all the world's conquerors, never losing a battle in his in his three decades of warfare. His invasion of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, should serve us with a reminder that civil strife and poor governance invite barbarians who sweep away everything before them.

**About Author**: Parvez Mahmood retired as a Group Captain from PAF and is now a software engineer. He lives in Islamabad.

After *Bajirao Mastani*, director Sanjay Leela Bhansali is making a movie *Padmavat* i.e. about Rani Padmini, the queen of Chittorgarh, and Alauddin Khilji, the ruler of Delhi. According to media reports the film is portraying a love story between Padmini and Khilji.

The popular story is about how Alauddin Khilji attacked Chittor, he fell for Padmini on seeing her reflection in the mirror. This story was woven by a well known BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n poet Malik Muhammad Jayasi in 1540 A.D. and finds echo in Nehru's Discovery of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, .

This article tells you about flaws in the poem and possible scenarios written by historians.

According to the poem 'Padmavat' (written in Avadhi), Rani Padmavati of Chittor was the wife of Raja Ratansen (a name invented by Jayasi which no reference in Mewar history) of Chittor during the reign of Allauddin Khilji. The correct name of Chittor's then ruler was Rawal Ratan Singh, the 34th descendant of Bappa Rawal.

### So, what does the poem written by Jayasi say?

There were many talented artists in the court of Ratansen, one of whom was a musician named Raghava Chetan. He was a sorcerer who used his magical powers to target rivals. Once he was caught red-handed while trying to invoke evil spirits whereupon Ratansen banished Raghava from the kingdom after blackening his face. Raghava ran away to Delhi and decided to take revenge by provoking Khilji to attack Chittor.

Raghava knew of a forest near Delhi where Khilji went hunting. One day Raghava played his flute whilst Khilji was hunting. The alluring notes of his flute attracted attention of Khilji who asked soldiers to fetch the flute player. Thus Raghava was taken to Khilji's court. After reaching Delhi Raghava told Allauddin about the unparalleled beauty of Rani Padmini.

That prompted Khilji to attack Chittor but found the fort to be heavily defended. He laid siege to the fort and forced Ratansen to negotiate with him.

Desperate to capture the beautiful Padmini Khilji sent a word to Ratansen that he wanted to meet her. The Raja asked Padmini who flatly refused. However, on being persuaded by her beleaguered husband, Rani Padmini agreed to let Khilji see her in the mirror.

Next Khilji entered the fort with a group of select warriors who observed the fort's defences on their way to the palace. On seeing Rani Padmini in the mirror Khilji decided that she must be his.

Whilst returning to his camp Khilji deceitfully kidnapped Ratansen and took him as prisoner. Thereafter, he informed the Rajput Sardars that Padmini should be handed over to him if they wanted to see their king alive.Rajput generals, led by two gutsy warriors Gora and Badal who were related to Padmini, decided to beat Khilji at his own game. They sent out a word that Padmini would be handed over the next morning.

At the crack of dawn one hundred and fifty palanquins (in which royal ladies were carried in medieval times) left the fort and made their way to Khilji's camp. The palanquins stopped before a tent where King Ratansen was held prisoner. To his surprise, armed Rajputs jumped out from the palanquins freed Ratansen and galloped away to Chittor riding the horses grabbed from Alauddin's stable.

Khilji was furious. He ordered the army to storm Chittogarh. However, the army could not break into the fort. Due to a prolonged siege supplies of food to troops were running out. So Ratnasen opened the fort gates and Rajputs rode out to fight. They were overpowered and achieved martyrdom. Rani Padmini and wives of thousands of warriors preferred *Jauhar* (fire is lit and women jump into the flames) rather losing their honor to Khilji's army.

When Khilji entered the fort all that he found were ashes of these brave women. Their sacrifice has been kept alive by Bards in their songs where they praise women who preferred supreme sacrifice to dishonor.

Hindu resistance to the Islamic conquest of Sindh, Punjab and Kabul,
By Meenakshi Sharan

 Article tells about the brutal Muslim conquest of Sindh, Multan, Afghanistan and how they used deceit to unsusceptible Hindus to conquer them.

People across the world today have taken up Vedanta, Bhagawad Gita, Yoga, Ayurved, BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n classical music, dance and various BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n arts. Writing books, giving lectures on those subjects and selling related merchandise have earned them fame and millions. Yet a Hindu is called communal when he talks about the Dharma that is the basis for this Spirituality and his vast, variegated accommodating *Sanatana Dharma* is termed as intolerant.

Conversely, a creed that conquered large parts of Asia and Africa within a few years, took seventy years to step into BHARAT i.e., INDIA, another five hundred to reach Delhi and few hundred more to reach South BHARAT i.e., INDIA, and got wrapped up with the rise of the Marathas is looked at as the epitome of virtue and tolerance. Our prolonged National struggle is taught to us as 'Muslim conquest of BHARAT i.e., INDIA,' in our history books whilst we are termed as Hindu Terrorists by the Western academia & their ilks.

To safeguard the integrity of the Nation under assault by the Islamic world and Western academia, we need to acquire knowledge about ourselves, our enemy and glorious past and the several ideological aggressions mounted against our Society.

The culture that refuses to come to terms with our Samskriti, which uses force and fraud in the name of religion and harbours imperialistic ambitions is flourishing on our

soil in the garb of being a minority. They claimed and were granted special privileges from those who fought their tyranny from 715 to 1761 A.D., faced their atrocities during the Freedom struggle right up to 1947 and post-independence in 1989, Godhra, Kairana...?

Can one expect anything else when the barbarians stepped on our soil with such instructions from their religious leaders? For example –

"When you encounter the unbeliever, strike off their heads...., make a great slaughter among them..., those who survive, bind them in bonds, pardon no one, spare none of them..."- Al Hajjaj bin Yousuf (661-714). The governor of the Umayyad caliphate said this in a letter to Bin Qasim, his seventeen-year-old nephew and son-in-law.

It was the Baluchs who put up a stiff resistance against the first Arab Muslim attack on Makara in 638 and thereafter up to 715, when the Muslims overran Baluchistan and invaded Sindh. The defeats that they suffered at Baluch hands, are documented by Arabs chroniclers as:

"The Hindus of Makaran (Makran) practice Voodoo and Black Magic and so bring Jinns and Shaitan to help them win in war. Hence the Arabs cannot defeat them, the way the Arabs could easily defeat the Persians and the Byzantines."

## Hinglaj Mandir

The Hinglaj Mata Mandir/ Nani Mata Jo Mandir, the pilgrimage to which starts with a visit to Baba Chandrakup, a mud filled volcano that has been revered since Hindu

times. The Bugti clan of Balouchs (has both Hindu and Muslim today) are proof of the long forgotten Hindu heritage of Makara of Baluchistan.

The Muslim tyranny in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, was as blood thirsty as it was in all other parts of the world. Hindus fought the Muslims on the battlefield but did not slaughter Muslim civilians giving them the choice of Hinduism or death, molest Muslim women en masse, destroy mosques, impose a penal tax like *jaziya* on non-Muslims and build Mosques over Temples after emerging victorious. There is no record of the defeated Muslim women saving their skins and avoid conversion to Hinduism by jumping into the common fire as Hindus did in *Jauhar*.

The Hindus were not compulsive mass murderers as were the Crusaders, the Franks and the Mongols but after the initial setbacks, they grew wiser relatively faster and paid back Muslims in their own coin. Whereas, to put an end to the relentless barbarism of the Muslims, the Crusaders overwhelmed them with even greater barbarism in their first rush itself. They not only slaughtered the Muslims but went further to roast and eat them in a gruesome barbecue. With this reversal of attitudes of ravaging the ravagers with a force more barbarous they defeated the Muslims.

Muslims invaded Persia in 634 and Sindh in 638, while Persia succumbed by 651, i.e., in seventeen years, it took them seven hundred years to overrun BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . They were repeatedly defeated by the Rajas of Makara/ Makran and Sindh for more than eighty years.

To prevent Qasim from crossing the Indus River, Raja Dahir moved his forces, led by son Jaisindh, to the eastern banks at Jitor.

Bin Qasim had heard that the strength of the Sindh army lay in the massive Hindu temple inside the fort of Debal (from Deval meaning Temple), an important trading city in Sindh. The temple was garrisoned by 4,000 Rajputs, 3,000 Brahmins and the Hindus could not be defeated as long as the Bhagwa flag fluttered atop the temple.

Using foul tactics, he kidnapped three children of the chief guardsman of the fort of Debal. Beheading one & threatening to behead the other two, they blackmailed their father into leaving a secret trap door open. Despite a bold fight, the Hindus suffered defeat and the seventeen year old Mohammed-ibn-Qasim, on the orders of Al-Hajjaj, captured Debal for the Ummaid Caliphate.

A huge booty and a large number of women fell into the hands of the Arabs. On refusing to embracing Islam, thousands of Hindus including Brahmins were mercilessly butchered. The massacre continued for three days.

From Debal Qasim marched north taking Nirun, ruled by Raja Dahir's son Jai Sindh, Sehwan ruled by Dahir's cousins Bajhra and Sisam, the capital of the Jats of Budhiya, ruled by Kaka. It is said that Nirun fell because of the treachery of its Buddhist citizens, Bajhra took shelter in Sisam after his defeat, Kaka was defeated and Bajhra and his followers were killed. One fifth of the booty and slaves were sent to the Caliph and Hajjaj.

The powerful king of Sindh, Raja Dahir, with a huge army of 50,000 sword men, horsemen and elephantry fought Qasim at Rawar on 20th June 712 A.D. Stuck with a burning arrow, Dahir's 'howdah' was set flame and an injured Dahir fell of his elephant. The frightened elephant ran towards the river Sindhu. Dahir resumed fighting riding on a horse back. He was killed after two days of a bloody battle, his head was cut off and sent to Hajjaj.

Refusing to surrender the fort of Rawar, his widow Queen Ranibai fought the invader and performed *jauhar* in the end.

It took Qasim about eight months to take control of Sind as he had to face tough resistance by the people of many towns including Alor and Brahmanabad. Killing many, he enslaved thousands of men, women in Debal, Rawar and Brahmanabad, all under the age of 30 were put in chains, all capable of bearing arms were beheaded.

Qasim marched towards Multan but the city was strongly fortified and its people stood in full revolt. After Qasim cutoff the source of water supply to the city, Multan fell into the hands of the invader in 713 A.D. The Arabs massacred and plundered the city. Women and children were made captives and a large quantity of gold was collected by the Arabs. He obtained so much gold that they named the city as the 'city of gold'.

In this treacherous attack on Sindh, Qasim kidnapped two princesses Suriya and Preemal of Raja Dahirsen Debal and sent them as a gift with a message that they were royal virgins, meant to be ravished by his holiness - the Caliph himself.

As described by Historian Mir Massum in his "Tarik Sind', "these princesses outsmarted the Caliph and conveyed to him that their modesty had been violated by Qasim. Chained and locked in a barrel with nails on the inside of it, he was rolled down a hill". The Caliph is recorded to have been filled with remorse on discovering the truth and ordered the sisters to be buried alive in walls.

The Chach Nama also attributes the death of Qasim to these brave girls.

After occupying Sindh, the Arab Muslims attacked Punjab, but were repulsed, attacked Rajputana, but were repulsed by Kings like Raja Bhoj, and when they attacked Gujarat, they were defeated by the Chalukya - Solankis of Anahilwada at the battle of Mount Arbuda / Abu.

When Arabs failed to conquer BHARAT i.e., INDIA, Turks and Mongols (Mughals) took up the Jihad against BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . Sabuktagin's spies had told him that the Hindus did not fight from sunset till sunrise. Foul tactics were used by the Muslims, they muffled the sounds of their horses by covering their hooves with felt and cloth to ensure the secrecy of their advance.

They plundered and destroyed Hindu shrines at Purushapura/ Peshawar, Luvkushpura/ Lahore, Mulasthana/ Multan, Somnath at Prabhash Patan in Gujarat, Palitana, Staneshwara/ Thanesar, Mathura, Kannauj, Khajuraho regularly every year with the aim of collecting a large booty and take Hindus to be sold into slave bazaars of Baghdad and other Muslim cities is seared in Hindu memory even today. It was common practice to rape Hindu women and

sell them by Islamic invaders, children were killed and temples destroyed.

Unable to make any headway into BHARAT i.e., INDIA, from their occupation of Sindh in 715 up to 980, instead of attacking Rajasthan, Punjab and Gujarat from Sindh, using another gateway they attacked the Shahiya kingdom in Upaganastan/ Afghanistan . The first Turko-Persian Muslim chieftain to attack the Hindu domains was Sabuktagin.

Hindu Shahis and the Battle of Kubha/ Kabul, 980-1001 C.E.

The Hindu-Shahi kingdom of Jayapal Shahiya (964-1000), son of Asatapala Deva descendant of the Pandavas and the Raja of Kubha/ Kabul extended to Kabul from the West, Bajaur to the North, Multan to the South, and the present day BHARAT i.e., INDIA, -Pakistan border to the East.

Seeing the danger of the Ghaznavids rising to power, Jaypal attacked the city of Ghazni during the reign of Alptigin and his son Mahmood . Alptigin had seized Ghazna during the fall out of Samanid of Bukhara. His slave Sabuktigin, married his daughter and ruled Ghazni after his death. Forcing his way up to the domains of Hindu-Shahis, Sabuktagin challenged Jayapal Shahiya to an open warfare.

True to his word, Raja Jaypal reached the appointed place one day earlier to the day of war. The two adversaries exchanged ambassadors and decided that the hostilities would commence at sunrise the next day.

After the Hindus had retired for the night, taking cover of the dark stormy night, dressed in black, covering the hooves of their horses with felt and cloth, the Muslim Arabs attacked the sleeping Hindu army at 2 am . Caught unaware, half awake, struggling to prepare themselves for war, the Hindus put up a stiff fight against their beastly adversaries but were overpowered past dawn. They retreated back to Kabul with the Muslims in hot pursuit.

After killing 15,000 fighting men, 5 lakh beautiful men and women were enslaved, Raja Jaipal, his children, grand-children, nephews, relatives, chief men of his tribe were taken prisoners, bound by ropes, their hands tied behind their backs, some were seized by the cheeks, some driven by blows on their neck.

On Thursday the eighth day of Muharram, November 27, 1001, A.D, Raja Jaipal was publicly paraded at a slave auction at Khurasan, so that his sons and chieftains could see him in a shameful state of disgrace and the fear of Islam might fly abroad through the country of the non-believers. A necklace of large pearls, gems and rubies set in gold was taken off from Jaipal's neck, the value of which was two hundred thousand dinars. Twice that value was obtained from the necks of those of his relatives who were taken prisoners or slain. The amount of booty was beyond all calculation.

Qasim stated conditions of peace with Raja Jaypal. After demanding fifty elephants Qasim sent him back to his country, keeping his son and grandson as hostages till the terms imposed were fulfilled. Jaypal could not bear the humiliation and immolated himself in a funeral pyre.

#### **Kusak Fort of Shahiya Dynasty**

The Muslims poisoned the elephants of the Hindus at the Battle of Lahore to snatch victory once again using subterfuge.

Anand Pal Shahiya, Jaipal's son, shifted his capital to dabandapura, in modern-day Khyber Pakhtunkhwa/ Paktoonisthan, the province of the Pakhta tribe mentioned in the Mahabharat, and finally to Luvkushpura/ Lahore.

Anand Pal allied with forces from the kingdoms of Delhi, Ajmer, Kalinjar, and Kannauj and assembled a larger army of 100,000 horses and an innumerable host foot to oppose the invading Muslims who were led by Sabuktagin's son Mahmud of Ghazni.

The armies met on the banks of the Ravi near Lahore. The Muslims were worsted by the Hindus who led the attacks using armour-clad elephants, pushing the Muslims up to the foothills of the Paariyatra Parvat/ Hindu Kush mountains.

The Paariyatra/ Pāriyatra Parvat is shamelessly called 'Hindu Kush', meaning, 'the Killer of Hindus', a name given by the Muslim to the Western Himalayas! (Persian Kush means, to kill).

The Muslims sent an envoy to Anand Pal, suing for peace, that they be allowed safe passage out of the country. As a gesture of goodwill they wanted to come to the Hindu camp for a common meal with them and seal the peace treaty. Against the advice of his allies, an unsuspecting Anandpal agreed to meet the treacherous Muslim marauders.

The Muslims came for the luncheon arranged on the banks of the Ravi river where the Hindu army had encamped. While intermingling with the soldiers, they moved about towards the stables of the Hindu camp expressing surprise at the Hindus feeding their mighty elephants. Unsuspecting, Hindus with the belief of 'Athithi Devoh Bhava', showed them around the elephant stables, the Muslims secretly fed the elephants poppy seeds (opium) mixed with fruits .

Hindus self-satisfied that the war was over and the peace sealed, began dismantling their camp but in the next few hours they were surrounded and attacked by the Muslim cavalry with cries of Allahuakbar. Realizing that they had been double crossed, the Hindus mounted their elephants and charged. They were in for a shock when their elephants refused to obey their mahout's (the opium showed its effects) orders and started running helter-skelter.

Anandpal's elephant ran a considerable distance away from the battle. Muslims spread the word that Anandpal was retreating. Isolated from his main army, he was pursued by the Muslims, surrounding him they cut down the leather belts that held his howdah on the elephant & as it fell, they decapitated & beheaded him, stuck his head on a spike and paraded it before the confused Hindu army. A grisly sight never seen in battles before, unnerved Anand Pal's army. Their retreat turned into a rout, with many of them massacred on the battlefield.

Betrayal of the innate faith the Hindus placed even in an unscrupulous treacherous enemy, turned a Hindu victory into a Muslim one (with the use of subterfuge). Hindus

continue to behave like this today too, though the change is gradual.

Using the patented Muslim mechanism of trickery, Trilochanpal was kidnapped and murdered by Muslims dressed as Hindu Sanyasis.

### **Tirlochanpal Shahiya**

The seventeen-year-old grandson of Jayapal Shaiya, Tirlochanpal Shahiya took the reins of the death struggle against the Muslims in to his hands. He shifted his capital from Lahore to Kangra where he tried to reorganize the defence of his reduced Shahiya Empire that had once stretched from the rivers Yamuna to Kabul.

The Shahiya Empire which stretched from Herat to Hardwar, was a now one fifth its size. Herat, once its western border was now pushed a thousand miles East at Kalka in the Shivalik Hills. The shrunk Shahiya domains were no more in a position to block the further advance of the Muslims into the BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n heartland. But he followed the valiant example of his father and grandfather and allied himself with the kings of Kashyapmeru (Kashmir) and Tibet, Muslims from Punjab Upaganasthan eiect and to (Afghanistan).

Mahmud Ghazni, sent a group of his soldiers dressed up as Hindu mendicants to meet Tirlochanpal. Pretending to have come from Kubha/ Kabul with a message for their king, they gained entry into Tirlochanpala's headquarters at the fortress of Kangra. The unsuspecting young prince was surrounded and beheaded. The barbarians made off with his severed head, leaving a note beside his headless body:

# "Islam will finally overcome anyone who decided to block the path of Allah's soldiers."

A few days later, in 1020 C.E, the fort of Kangra, was sacked off its opulent riches by Muslim army.

#### **Bheempal Shahiya**

Son of Tirlochanpal, succeeded his father in AD 1021 C.E. and was the last emperor of the famed Shahiya Dynasty. His kingdom was now at its lowest point. He personally commanded the battle of Nandana and wounded the Ghaznavid army commander Muhammad bin Ibrahim at-Tāī. Bheempal was killed in 1026. Abd al-Jabbar 'Utbi in Kitabi-i-Yamini, refers to Bheempal as, 'Bhīm, the Fearless'.

"Thus after 23 years we find the Muslim governors, left in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, East of the Indus."- Briggs, the translator of Ferishta.

Bhimpal's widow and with minor sons took shelter in Kashmir.

The leaderless surviving remnants of the once formidable Shahiya army migrated deep into the Himalayas and settled down as goat-herds known today as Gaddis. They still come down to the Shivalik foothills and the plains of Punjab in the winter to graze their cattle.

Thus ended, with Bhimpala, the last scion of the Hindu dynasty that ruled Afghanistan. The memory of a dynasty that had held guard at the North West frontier of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, since the days of the Kushans in the 3rd century C.E. disappeared into the sands of time leaving only the gold and silver coins artfully minted by them as reminders.

#### **Members of the Gaddi Tribe**

The defeat of the Shahiyas opened the BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n heartland to the marauder invaders enabling Mahmud of Ghazni to repeatedly attack BHARAT i.e., INDIA, .

Millions of Hindu captives were transported on foot across the Western ranges of the Himalayas, many died on the way due to the merciless treatment of their cruel captors! Women raped and children killed. Raped women were sold as slaves in open market.

#### References

- 1 History of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . Edited by A. V. Williams Jackson, Professor of Indo-Iranian Languages in Columbia University, Volume 5-The Mohammedan Period as Described by its Own Historians.
- 2 The Sword of the Prophet: History, Theology, Impact on the World by Srdja Trifkovic.
- 3. The False Prophet by Ellis H. Skolfield.
- 4. Perfect Soldiers: The Hijackers: Who They Were, Why They Did It by Terry McDermott.

#### **MUGHAL INVASION: HINDU HOLOCAUST**

Hindu Holocaust: 90 million Tortured & butchered.

This post is an effort to tell the Real History of Hindus of Bharat (BHARAT i.e., INDIA,) during Mughal Invasion which was whitewashed for a century.

Genocide suffered by the BHARAT I.E., INDIA, N HINDUS by Arab, Turkish, Mughal and Afghan forces for 800 years is yet to be recognized by the World.

Here are few famous Historians comments on Hindu Holocaust by Mughals.

- ◆ K.S. Lal: Hindu population in India decreased by 80 MILLION between 1000 AD and 1525 AD, an extermination unparalleled in World history.
- Francois Gautier: Hindu Holocaust by Mughals is bigger than holocaust of
- Jews by Nazis
- Armenians by the Turks;
- Native Americans by Spanish and Portuguese.
- Will Durant: "The Mohammedan conquest of India is probably the <u>bloodiest</u> story in history."
- Alain Danielou: It is in the name of 'JIHAD (HOLY WAR)' of their faith, of their sole God, that the barbarians have destroyed civilizations, wiped out entire races."
- ◆ Irfan Husain: The Muslim heroes in our history books (Mahmud Ghazni, Qutb-ud-Din Aibak, Babur, Mohammed bin Qasim, Mohammad Tughlak) all have blood stained hands. Seen through Hindu eyes, the Muslim invasion of their homeland was an unmitigated disaster.

Mughal Invasion: Conquest, Destruction of Hindu property, 1,00,000s of Hindus killed, 1,00,00s of Hindus taken as slaves, Temples plundered of its wealth, Forced Conversions Rapes, Gleeful butchering of Children.

Wassaf, Persia Views about : Alaul-Din Khilji.

Wassaf, Persia: Alaul-Din Khilji captured Kambayat, beheaded ALL Hindu Men, Took all Hindu Women as his concubines.

His Spiritual Adviser, Qazi, said about Hindus:

"If silver is demanded from them, they must offer gold. If a Mohammadan desires to spit into a Hindu's mouth, the Hindu should open it wide for the purpose".

- Mahmud Ghazni, Somnath: invaded 17 times, Slaughtered ALL 50,000 inhabitants in ANNUAL RAID.
- Qutb-ul- Din Aibak :
  - Killed and enslaved 1,00,000s.
  - Demolished ALL the Hindu temples n erected mosques on their sites.
  - Forcibly converted Hindus to Islam and beheaded those who didnt.
- Nadir Shah, Delhi : Made MOUNTAIN OF HINDU SKULLS.
- Babur, Khanua AND Chanderi: Raised TOWERS OF HINDU SKULLS, TWICE.
- ◆ Akbar, Chithorgarh : MASSACRED 30,000 RAJPUTS.
- → Bahamani Sultans : KILLED 1,00,000 Hindus EVERY YEAR.
- → Timur, Delhi: In one hour the heads of 10,000 infidels were cut off.
- Shah Jahan: "When Shuja was appointed as governor of Kabul he carried on a ruthless war in the Hindu territory beyond Indus...The sword of Islam yielded a rich crop of converts....Most of the women (to save their honour) burnt themselves to death. Those captured were distributed among Muslim (Noblemen)"

The heart of Banda Singh's son was put in his mouth in an attempt to humiliate him.... Yes, a Child's heart was thrust in father's mouth as punishment...Let that Sink in...

◆ Ahmad Shah Abdali: Hindus were beheaded to get Rs. 5 per head. So they made the captive women carry the beheaded heads & captive men carry the headless bodies. At night, as the captive women were being Raped, their shrieks were defeaning.

The chopped heads were arranged like pillars. Men were made to grind corns on the dead bodies. Later these men were beheaded too.

◆ The heart of Banda Singh's son was put in his mouth in an attempt to humiliate him. Later he was killed.

Murhals Graphic depressing pics that happened in Reality during Hindu Holocaust by









▲ Warning: Graphic Pics that happened in Reality during Mughal Rule of Hindus in Bharat | (India). This was followed by British Colonization, Indian Partition, Terrorist attacks, Ethnic Cleansings, Religious Iconoclasms... DOES THE WORLD KNOW ABT HINDU HOLOCAUST..?



Genocide of Hindus: The Biggest Holocaust in World History!



خلیفہ کے سامنے کنیز پیش کینے جانے کا منظر



- · Jews Holocaust: 6 Million died
- Hindu Holocaust: 80 MILLION Tortured Butchered.

#### Why Hindu Women committed Jauhar (Self Imolation)

It was widely prevalent that Mughals raped even dead bodies of Hindu Women as long as it wasn't rotting or wasn't stiff. This is the reason Hindu women preferred to fall in fire and become ash rather than be used as Sex slaves.



#### Hindus/Zimmis should

Not build no new homes for images or idol temples

Not rebuild any old buildings which have been destroyed

Not prevent Muslim travelers from staying in temples

Infidels may not act as spies

Muslims to be allowed in Hindu meetings

Not ride on horses with saddle and bridal

Not to possess swords and arrows

Not to wear signet rings

Not build homes Muslim neighbourhood

Not mourn their dead with loud voices

Not to buy Muslim slaves

Not propagate Hindu customs among Muslim.

- → Vidyapati, 15th Century Mithila poet of Mithila in the 15th century A.D. observed that the Turks
- forced the Hindus to work without pay
- placed the leg of the dead cow on the heads of the Brahmans
- licked the sandalwood mark on their foreheads
- tore off their sacred thread
- broke temples and build mosques in their place
- abused and assaulted the Hindus.

#### Massacre, Hindu Genocide Continues...

- 1971-Hindu Genocide in Bangladesh \*30 million Hindus displaced. \*3,000,000 Hin9dus massacred
- 1947-Partition of India \*14 million Hindus displaced. \*2,000,000 Hindus massacred
- 1950-Riots Of East Bengal \*4.5 million Hindus displaced. \*500,000 Hindus massacred...
- 1857-First uprising against colonial empire \*680,000 Hindus massacred.

THE FORGOTTEN HINDU HOLOCAUST OF CALCUTTA: DIRECT ACTION DAY, 16TH AUGUST 1946 One of the most tragic event in Indian history when mass slaughter of Hindus occurred on streets of Calcutta. The worst communal riots of 20th century were also called "Great Calcutta Killings." Muslim men came from Calcutta in Trucks armed with Swords, stones, knives, petrol bomb etc as weapons.

- · Riots continued for one week.
- >10,000 people died
- >1,00,000 became homeless
- >15,000 Seriously injured.



Vultures fed on thousands of dead bodies scattered on the ground. \\





The above number in millions of Hindus massacred does not include :

90 MILLION INNOCENT HINDUS BUTCHERED OVER PAST 800 YEARS-- WHO CARES?

(this 90 million does NOT include the huge genocide of Sri Lankan tamils in 2010 --

OR

the 1.3 million indentured overseas Indian labourers , duped by colonial British and used as slave labour worldwide,

OR

the Indian soldiers who were cannon fodder and pawns in both world wars, buried without

THIS 90 MILLION DOES NOT INCLUDE THE FAMINE DEATHS IN INDIA –DELIBERATELY INTRODUCED IN SUCH A FERTILE COUNTRY..

9.8 million Indians died in the great DELIBERATE famine of 1769--deliberately starved by Rothschild controlled East India company employee Warren Hastings , who wanted Opium , Indigo and Jute for export instead of food.

Nobody talks about the great DELIBERATE Guntur famine in 1832 to make people lose hope and force them to migrate as Indentured labour in foreign lands. Rothschild planned two years in advance as in 1834 Black slavery was abolished and replaced by Indian Indentured labour.



Nobody talks about the great DELIBERATE famine in India of 1876–78 where 6.3 million Indians died, while 61 million Indians starved. Again there was mass exodus to foreign lands as indentured labour.

Nobody talks of the great famine (1899-1900 – more than 10.2 million dead) introduced by Viceroy Curzon to drive desperate young Indian males to enroll in the Rotshchild's colonial army for free food rations. This is a secret even today...

We Indians are more familiar with the DELIBERATE famine in 1943 (Bengal) for which Amartya sen got the Nobel prize when 5.2 million Indians died. Rothschild screwed the Bengali clan of Subhash Chandra Bose who dared to jump from British camp to Jap camp in the middle of WW2





## **Genocide of Kashmiri Hindus**

On 4<sup>th</sup> Jan 1990, Urdu newspaper published a threat asking Hindu Kashmiri Pandits to leave Kashmir or die because Muslims were majority. Same was repeated from Mosque loudspeakers.



On 19<sup>th</sup> Jan Hindu men & kids were massacred. Hindu women were gang raped and burnt alive by Muslims mobs. Temples were destroyed & houses were torched. 5 lakh Hindus had to flee their homes & homeland Kashmir to save life.

Secular Politicians, Media, Police turned mute spectators. Today even after 27 years, Kashmiri Pandits are living in refugee camps because Muslims are still opposing their resettlement!

Do you know what slogans used to reverberate in Kashmir through the late 1980s? "Asyi Getch Kasheer Batav Rosti, Batnyav saan" Name: Girija Tickoo (Age: Late 20s) Profession: Teacher Date Or Killing: 25.6.1990

Girija had left the Valley in the wake of mounting terrorism and spate of killings of minority community there. She was in Jammu when someone told her that she can collect her pay at Bandipora where she was working in school before fleeing the valley. Shs was assured that she will come to no harm as the conditions had started returning to normal. She left for Srinagar snd then for Bandipora in north Kashmir from there. She never returned. Her body sawn into two, was found on the road-side on 25th June, 1990. From examination of the body, it was found that she was first-raped and then cut into two pieres not by a mechanical saw, but by a carpenter's saw -yes by a carpenter saw. The agony is hard to imagine. A living human being sawn by a carpenter's saw by barbarians claiming to be the fighters for freedom.





Name: i/ Prof K. L. Ganjoo, ii/ Mrs K. L. Ganjoo Age: i/ Late 40s, ii/ -do-Resident of: Sopore

Profession: i/ Lecturer, ii/ Teacher Date of Killing: 7.5.1990

Ganjoo, a lecturer at the Agricultural College at Wadors near Sopore, had returned from Nepal after attending a conference along with his wife. Two officials of the college were sent with a jeep to receive him. And receive they did. Dragging him and his wife out of the vehicle, right in the middle of the bridge at Sopore, they shot at him. They threw the wounded man into the river Jhelum to die. A young nephew of the couple, who was also with them, was given a choice-either to jump into the river to which his uncle had been consigned or watch what they were going to do with his aunt. They counted "3" and the boy jumped into the river. The bullet riddled body of Prof Ganjoo was found some days later on the banks of river Jhleum. His nephew, a non-swimmer, somehow survived and managed to escape. What happened to Prof Ganjoo's wife is not exactly known, there being conflicting reports about her. According to official reports, police has not been able to trace her out so far. But some newspaper reports say that she was gang raped by the terrorists and then killed in a gruesome manner.

## Atrocities on Hindu Women during Islamic Invasion and Rule in BHARAT i.e., INDIA,

The effort to whitewash real history of Marathas, Sikhs, Rajputs and other Hindus is going on since independence to prove Hindu-Muslim *bhai bhai* (brothers) philosophy. Hindu women were subjected slavery and trading during Muslim invasion.

Voices of Muslim atrocities on nearly 300 million Hindu women are still there in ether which happened during 700 years of Muslim invasion in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . Those cries, pains, nude marches on roads before getting gang raped by minimum 20-30 Muslims everyday still haunt those who can connect. The women who had babies had their babies tossed on the spheres. The ruthless Muslim soldiers used to take out their hearts with sharp weapons and feed them forcibly to their respective mothers. Sometimes they would cut the babies in small pieces and garland them around the neck of their respective mothers.

Islamists did the same with Banda Bahadur (the Sikh general) by feeding him with his 5 yrs old son's heart. His son bravely confronted the butcher with head high and chanted *Bole so nihal- Sat Sri Akal* (Sikh chanting) and embraced martyrdom. It is recorded in Sikh history and the sacrifice of Sikh women who have gone through same fate when captured by Muslims is chanted in Gurudwaras everyday during Ardas prayers:

"Singhnian jinna ne sawa sawa mann de pisne peese, bachiye de tota galean vich pavaye, par Dharm nai haariya".

(The lioness like Sikh women who grinded a ton of grain, who wore their torn kids around their necks, but did not give up their religion).

#### When Did Atrocities on Hindu Women Actually Start?

In the second half of the 12th century, Mohammed Ghori of Afghanistan was inspired by his Islamic preacher Moinuddin Chishti (now worshiped in Ajmer Sharif *dargah* by Hindus and Muslims both) to attack BHARAT i.e., INDIA, and convert it into Islamic nation. Mesmerized by the great riches of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, Mohammed Ghori attacked BHARAT i.e.,

INDIA, many times. As per Rajput history recorded by Hindu historians and Chander Bardai (one of the greatest poet of that time in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, and was also friend of Prithviraj Chauhan) in his book *Prithviraj Raso*, Ghori attacked Prithviraj Chauhan 16 times. (Islamic historians mention only two wars).

Every time after defeat, Mohammed Ghori used to ask for forgiveness and as per Rajput tradition Prithviraj Chauhan spared him. It was the biggest mistake ever by any King in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n history which is paid by BHARAT i.e., INDIA, ns even now. That mistake is the reason for assault on more than quarter Billion BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n women for nearly more than 30 generations. Every time on return to Afghanistan, Mohammed Ghori would destroy villages, kill males and take few lakh young girls as sex slaves with him.

Hindu scriptures say that if a king does mercy on criminals then that leads to cruelty on general population. As per 1400 yrs old Muslim tradition whenever Muslims won a battle, they took women in from that kingdom as slaves. The history of rapes, nude march, conversions is mentioned in Rajput history. Book *Meera Charita* ( Author: Saubhagya Kunvari Ranavat) had original notes from the time of Meera, Bhojraj Rana Sanga from early 16th century. The book alos finds mention about *Jauhar* and why it was performed to escape atrocities. Maratha history also states the same.

Famous Sikh saying of "Sardar ke 12 baj gaye" is related to outnumbered Sikhs attacking huge Muslim forces at 12 'O' clock at night and day (summers when sun was ferocious and spoilers use to rest). Enemies sometimes in lacs even felt helpless against handful of Sikhs who were committed

to save captured Hindu sisters who were made sex slaves. Prithviraj Chauhan was unaware of these Islamic laws of taking women as slaves, as in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, during those days, kings used to challenge another king for war if necessary. Then both armies would gather for war.

Wars during that time were fought between sunrise and sunset in *maidaan* (big grounds). If the result was undecided, there would be a break after sun set and war would start again the next day. This might continue for days. Running enemies were not attacked. Unarmed enemies were not attacked. Enemies were also given respect on the principle of bravery (Kshatriya dharma). Even the queens and women of the defeated king were respected along with general population. If a defeated king asked forgiveness, it was considered a very big thing as people were ready to die for keeping their words. The famous saying was *Prana Jaye per wachan na Jaaye* (Even life can be sacrificed for keeping words).

### **Final Attack by Mohammed Ghori**

Mohammed Ghori's final attack on Prithviraj Chauhan was in the end of 12th century. Ghori defeated Chauhan with betrayal and with the help of Prithviraj Chauhan's father in law Jaichand. Jaichand was enemy of Prithviraj because King Anagpal made Prithviraj Chauhan as his successor of Delhi kingdom instead of Jaichand. King Anagpal did on the basis of qualities of Prithviraj even though Jaichand had first right on kingdom on the basis of birth. Besides, Jaichand was older to Prithviraj. Jaichand was unaware about the culture and war betrayal techniques of Muslims. By the time he opposed it, it was too late and even Jaichand was killed by

Ghori. First thing Ghori did was that he made Prithviraj blind (punishment of mercy). Then he took his wife Sanyogita as slave.

## Should Moinuddin Chishti of Ajmer *dargah* be worshipped by Hindus or not?

Moinuddin Chishti proudly said after the defeat of Prithviraj Chauhan, "We have conquered BHARAT i.e., INDIA, with great difficulty. Prithviraj Chauhan's lovely wedded wife will now share bed with Mohammed Ghori".

Mohammed Ghori gifted young daughters (it is said Prithviraj raised them up as his own daughters) of Prithviraj Chauhan to his teacher Moinudeen Chishti as slaves after his victory. Prithviraj Chauhan's daughters managed to kill Chishti by trick and then sacrificed themselves to escape atrocities. Captured Prithviraj Chauhan was taken to Afghanistan - Ghor by Mohammed Ghori. Prithviraj Chauhan did not bow down to accept Islam even though his wife was sexually assaulted. He did not bow down even though his eyes were plucked off. He was not ready to accept Islam even after he was forcefully made to eat cow's meat by Ghori. He did not give up his religion until his last breath. That was the sincerity showed towards his religion by Prithviraj Chauhan. If you really wish to worship then worship this personality who did not give up even after all the brutalities by Islamic forces till he perished. Today this BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 's warrior is buried in Afghanistan, outside the mausoleum of Mohammed Ghori.



Prithviraj Chauhan's grave in Afghanistan; Source: Quora.

#### How Was Life of Slave Woman in Islam?

It is same as what ISIS does with captured women. They get raped more than 30 times a day!

## Why Jauhar Pratha and Sati Pratha Started In BHARAT i.e., INDIA, ?

Rajput history says that after the incident of Prithviraj Chauhan's defeat, millions of Hindu women in his territory from Delhi to Ajmer were taken as sex slaves. Since then *Jauhar* and *Sati pratha* started in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, among Hindus.

### What is Jauhar?

Jauhar is a death ceremony of valour celebrated among Hindu queens along with women in their territory. When the kings go on final war against Muslim invaders (Saka) and the chances of victory are nil then these outnumbered warriors would give final stand. Queens along with women in territory gather together and prepare a huge well of ferocious fire. Then these women would jump into that fire to save their pride. This fire sacrifice of self considering the values and pride above life is called as *Jauhar*. Women who performed *Jauhar* are referred as *Jauhar Sati*.

### What is Sati Pratha?

Sati Pratha is when the wife burns herself alive along with the dead body of her husband. This pratha started after the defeat of Prithviraj Chauhan. There are no records of Sati pratha in history of Hindu kingdoms before the defeat of Prithviraj Chauhan. At least no case of Sati is there in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n tradition since the history from 3000 B.C. This practice came into picture during Islamic rule because when a Hindu male died, his wife was often captured and sold in market by Muslim kings. These Islamic rulers and soldiers used to rape dead bodies and that is why also women used to burn themselves.s

Note: Only those Hindus who paid *Jizya* tax (tax that is imposed by Muslim ruler to non Muslims till they agree to convert into Islam) as per Islam survived atrocities during Muslim rule. Rest all are killed or converted on swords.

### Who Is Sati as Per Hindu Text or Vedas?

As per *Vedas*, Sati was the daughter of Lord Brahma's son Daksha Prajapati. Sati was incarnation of Durga, the wife of Shiva. Sati's father Daksha disgraced Lord Shiva in front of all. She was not able to tolerate it. So she sat in a Yoga

asana and meditated on inner fire at naval. Meditative fire appeared from within and merged her into it. This is one of the methods as per Yoga to leave body at will.

Apart from it there is one more example from *Mahabharat* when Madri (wife of King Pandu) sacrificed herself in fire at the death of her husband 5000 years ago. Madri did so as an atonement as she thought herself to be the reason for King Pandu getting cursed from the Rishi resulting his death. Apart from that no other example is seen even in Vedic text. King Dashrath died in sorrow when Lord Ram's exile happened, but his widows never become *Sati*. Kunti was widow but never become *Sati*. Abhimanyu's wife was also widow. There is no other example other than that. There is no record of *Sati Pratha* ever in any kingdom during these 4000 years before the defeat and death of Prithviraj Chauhan.

# What Is Mystery Behind Night Marriage in BHARAT i.e., INDIA,?

As per Hindu (Sanatan) tradition, marriage is a *Yagya* (sacrifice). *Hawan kund* (sacrifice place) is prepared and fire sacrifice is performed with celebrations. As per Hindu scriptures, marriage (*Vivah Yagya*) is always performed between sunrise to 12 Noon. It can't be performed with sun setting down (after 12 Noon). So why marriages among some Hindus still happen during nighttime?

It started after the defeat of Prithviraj Chauhan. During Muslim rule in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, only those Hindus survived who paid heavy *Jizya* tax. When a Hindu was to get married, the Muslim commander of that territory had to be

informed. Then the girl to be married had to spent few nights with that Muslim commander before marriage. If avoided, then all the members of family would be killed and the women would be taken as slaves to be sold in market. To avoid such atrocities Hindus started to perform their ceremonies at night incognito.

## How And When Child Marriage Started in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, ?

Child marriage was never a part of Hindu culture. Going by historical records, Sita-Ram, Rukmini Krishna and nearly all the kings before Prithviraj Chauhan got married as grown up adults. It started after the defeat of Prithviraj Chauhan and during Muslim rule. Child marriage is a part of Islam. It all started when 53 year old Prophet Mohammed married 7 year old child bride Aisha Bint Abi Bakr. As per Islam when a girl is strong enough to bear the weight of the male on her body then she could be married.

To impose this law Muslim rulers used to take unmarried girls as slaves as soon as they reach their puberty. Hindu and Sikh girls being kidnapped and forcibly converted as soon as they reached around 14 yrs is actually part of the same 1400 yrs old tradition. The same tradition is still followed in Muslim nations. Pakistan is also doing same with Hindu and Sikh girls. They kidnap them as soon as they reach 14-15 years of age. Family members reporting the incident to police used to receive the same reply that their daughters were converted into Islam and got married and that they could not meet them. WION News, an BHARAT i.e., INDIA, based International news channel, recently covered this and even its reporter was attacked by terrorists for

reporting, but somehow the reporter manage to escape. This was the reason that Hindus were forced to follow the law of child marriage.

#### 700 Years of Muslim Invasion

After Prithviraj Chauhan killed Mohammed Ghori and sacrificed himself, Qutub Din Aibak, the famous historian and traveller became the King of Delhi. He only ruled for 4 years and died. He was also disciple of Moinuddin Chishti of Ajmer like Mohammed Ghori was. During his four year rule, he changed the real history and the names of historical monuments. Garuda Stambh (Iron pillar near Qutub Minar) and Vijay Stambh (Victory pillar) were renamed as Qutub Minar.

The culture of killing, converting, destroying ancient Universities in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, was on heights wherever Muslims won. One after another from Qutub Din, Abrahim Lodhi, Humayun, Babar, Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan to Aurangzeb, Adil Shah, Haider Ali, Tipu Sultan, everyone followed the same tactics. Everyone broke hundreds of thousands of Hindu temples (or converted them into mosques), took heavy *Jizya* tax (took women in their family as sex slaves after killing them if unable to pay), captured Hindu women, and took them as sex slaves.

What Was the Number of Hindus Who Faced Atrocities and Holocaust? What Was the Hindu Population Then?

Hindus have faced atrocities by Muslim kings (invaders) from generation after generation for 700 years. At that time present Bangladesh and Pakistan was part of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 's population was estimated at around 60 – 80 Crore (600 million to 800 million) when Mohammed Ghori attacked. Now nearly within every 100 years population of a country becomes minimum double or triple if goes through natural cycle without holocaust. For eg. world population during 1900 was around 100 crore (1 Billion). Now it is more than 700 crore (7 billion) which is more than 7 times.

Mohammed Ghori attacked and captured a part of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, where he did holocaust and then this was followed by his successor Qutub Din Aibak. That time other territories which were major part of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, were not captured. Hindu population increased rapidly there. Some or other prominent Hindu kings kept on fighting and defeating Muslim invaders. Sometimes losing and sometimes winning but someone or other were continuously fighting the Muslim forces.

Most ferocious were the Rajputs, Marathas, Sikhs and rulers of the Vijaynagar Empire (3-4 times bigger than Mughals), etc. Many Hindus kings who won many battles were erased from history by Islamic historians after a single defeat. Wherever Hindu kings ruled Hindu population used to flourish and women were safe but the moment they were invaded, males were killed and females were taken as slaves. Those Hindus who paid heavy Islamic tax were allowed to live in the Muslim territory. Tax was sometimes more than 90% of income. Those who failed to pay tax, their women were taken as slaves. This brutality continued for

more than 30 generations, for more than 700 years. The total number of killings of Hindus by Muslim invaders is considered to be more than 1 Billion (100 crore) in 700 years, during more than 30 generations. By the end of Islamic rule the population of Hindus was left to nearly 20 crore – 3-4 times lesser than what was at the time of Prithviraj Chauhan. It is the biggest holocaust ever by anyone in world history. Whitewashed from history books! Swami Vivekananda also mentioned about the Hindu holocaust and the reducing Hindu population due to atrocities by Muslim rulers.

## What's the Reason Why Hindus Are Still in Majority?

Rajputs, Marathas, Sikhs and many brave kings and queens kept on fighting and defeating these Muslim invaders. The reality is that Muslims were never able to capture whole of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, and have ruled only some parts of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . Like Vijay Garh was a Hindu territory and was nearly 3 times bigger than Mughal Empire. But this is not taught in History. The final nail in the coffin of Muslim rule was put by Sikhs (Guru Gobind Singh) and Marathas (Shivaji). But their glories are not taught much in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n school textbooks. Instead glories of Muslim invaders are wrongly taught in a heroic manner. After Independence, the glorious Hindu history of sacrifice and atrocities by Muslim invaders were whitewashed as a part of political agenda.

The justice will be done when correct and full history will be taught as in records of Rajputs, Marathas, Sikhs and other Hindu kingdoms rather than of those written by Islamic and Communists propaganda historians. With the invasion of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, by Mahmud Ghazni about 1000 A.D., began the Muslim invasions into the BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n subcontinent and they lasted for several centuries. Nadir Shah made a mountain of the skulls of the Hindus he killed in Delhi alone. Babur raised towers of Hindu skulls at Khanua when he defeated Rana Sanga in 1527 and later, he repeated the same horrors after capturing the fort of Chanderi. Akbar ordered a general massacre of 30,000 Rajputs after he captured Chithorgarh in 1568. The Bahamani Sultans had an annual agenda of killing a minimum of 100,000 Hindus every year.

The history of medieval BHARAT i.e., INDIA, is full of such instances. The holocaust of the Hindus in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, continued for 800 years, till the brutal regimes were effectively overpowered in a life and death struggle by the Sikhs in the Panjab and the Hindu Maratha armies in other parts of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, in the late 1700's.

We have elaborate literary evidence of the World's biggest holocaust from existing historical contemporary eyewitness accounts. The historians and biographers of the invading armies and subsequent rulers of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, have left quite detailed records of the atrocities they committed in their day-to-day encounters with BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 's Hindus.

These contemporary records boasted about and glorified the crimes that were committed – and the genocide of tens of millions of Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhist and Jainist, mass rapes of women and the <u>destruction of thousands of ancient Hindu / Buddhist temples</u> and libraries have been well documented and provide solid proof of the World's biggest holocaust.

### **Quotes from modern historians**

Dr. Koenraad Elst in his article "Was There an Islamic Genocide of Hindus?" states:

"There is no official estimate of the total death toll of Hindus at the hands of Islam. A first glance at important testimonies by Muslim chroniclers suggests that, over 13 centuries and a territory as vast as the Subcontinent, Muslim Holy Warriors easily killed more Hindus than the 6 million of the Holocaust. Ferishta lists several occasions when the Bahmani sultans in central BHARAT i.e., INDIA, (1347-1528) killed a hundred thousand Hindus, which they set as a minimum goal whenever they felt like punishing the Hindus; and they were only a third-rank provincial dynasty.

The biggest slaughters took place during the raids of Mahmud Ghaznavi (ca. 1000 CE); during the actual conquest of North BHARAT i.e., INDIA, by Mohammed Ghori and his lieutenants (1192 ff.); and under the Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526). "

## He also writes in his book "Negation in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, ":

"The Muslim conquests, down to the 16th century, were for the Hindus a pure struggle of life and death. Entire cities were burnt down and the populations massacred, with hundreds of thousands killed in every campaign, and similar numbers deported as slaves. Every new invader made (often literally) his hills of Hindus skulls. Thus, the conquest of Afghanistan in the year 1000 was followed by

the annihilation of the Hindu population; the region is still called the Hindu Kush, i.e. Hindu slaughter."

Will Durant argued in his 1935 book "The Story of Civilisation: Our Oriental Heritage" (page 459):

"The Mohammedan conquest of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, is probably the bloodiest story in history. The Islamic historians and scholars have recorded with great glee and pride the slaughters of Hindus, forced conversions, abduction of Hindu women and children to slave markets and the destruction of temples carried out by the warriors of Islam during 800 AD to 1700 AD. Millions of Hindus were converted to Islam by sword during this period."

Francois Gautier in his book 'Rewriting BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n History' (1996) wrote: "The massacres perpetuated by Muslims in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, are unparalleled in history, bigger than the Holocaust of the Jews by the Nazis; or the massacre of the Armenians by the Turks; more extensive even than the slaughter of the South American native populations by the invading Spanish and Portuguese." Danielou in his book, Histoire de l' Inde writes:

"From the time Muslims started arriving, around 632 AD, the history of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, becomes a long, monotonous series of murders, massacres, spoliations, and destructions. It is, as usual, in the name of 'a holy war' of their faith, of their sole God, that the barbarians have destroyed civilizations, wiped out entire races."

## Irfan Husain in his article "Demons from the Past" observes:

"While historical events should be judged in the context of their times, it cannot be denied that even in that bloody period of history, no mercy was shown to the Hindus unfortunate enough to be in the path of either the Arab conquerors of Sindh and south Punjab, or the Central Asians who swept in from Afghanistan...The Muslim heroes who figure larger than life in our history books committed some dreadful crimes. Mahmud of Ghazni, Qutb-ud-Din Aibak, Balban, Mohammed bin Qasim, and Sultan Mohammad Tughlak, all have blood-stained hands that the passage of years has not cleansed..Seen through Hindu eyes, the Muslim invasion of their homeland was an unmitigated disaster.

"Their temples were razed, their idols smashed, their women raped, their men killed or taken slaves. When Mahmud of Ghazni entered Somnath on one of his annual raids, he slaughtered all 50,000 inhabitants. Aibak killed and enslaved hundreds of thousands. The list of horrors is long and painful. These conquerors justified their deeds by claiming it was their religious duty to smite non-believers. Cloaking themselves in the banner of Islam, they claimed they were fighting for their faith when, in reality, they were indulging in straightforward slaughter and pillage..."

A sample of contemporary eyewitness accounts of the invaders and rulers, during the BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n conquests

The Afghan ruler Mahmud al-Ghazni invaded BHARAT i.e., INDIA, no less than seventeen times between 1001 – 1026 AD. The book 'Tarikh-i-Yamini' – written by his secretary documents several episodes of his bloody military campaigns: "The blood of the infidels flowed so copiously [at the BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n city of Thanesar] that the stream was discoloured, notwithstanding its purity, and people were unable to drink it...the infidels deserted the fort and tried to cross the foaming river...but many of them were slain, taken or drowned... Nearly fifty thousand men were killed."

In the contemporary record - 'Taj-ul-Ma'asir' by Hassn Nizam-i-Naishapuri, it is stated that when Qutb-ul- Din Aibak (of Turko - Afghan origin and the First Sultan of Delhi 1194-1210 AD) conguered Meerat, he demolished all the Hindu temples of the city and erected mosques on their sites. In the city of Aligarh, he converted Hindu inhabitants to Islam by the sword and beheaded all those who adhered to their own religion. The Persian historian Wassaf writes in his book 'Tazjiyat-ul-Amsar wa Tajriyat ul Asar' that when the Alaul-Din Khilji (An Afghan of Turkish origin and second ruler of the Khilji Dynasty in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 1295-1316 AD) captured the city of Kambayat at the head of the gulf of Cambay, he killed the adult male Hindu inhabitants for the glory of Islam, set flowing rivers of blood, sent the women of the country with all their gold, silver, and jewels, to his own home, and made about twenty thousand Hindu maidens his private slaves.

This ruler once asked his spiritual advisor (or 'Qazi') as to what the Islamic law was prescribed for the Hindus. The Qazi replied:

"Hindus are like the mud; if silver is demanded from them, they must with the greatest humility offer gold. If a Mohammadan desires to spit into a Hindu's mouth, the Hindu should open it wide for the purpose. God created the Hindus to be slaves of the Mohammadans. The Prophet hath ordained that, if the Hindus do not accept Islam, they should be imprisoned, tortured, finally put to death, and their property confiscated."

The Mughal emperor Babur (who ruled BHARAT i.e., INDIA, from 1526 -1530 AD) writing in his memoirs called the 'Baburnama' – wrote: "In AH 934 (2538 C.E.) I attacked Chanderi and by the grace of Allah captured it in a few hours. We got the infidels slaughtered and the place which had been Daru'l-Harb (nation of non-muslims) for years was made into a Daru'l-Islam (a muslim nation)."

In Babur's own words in a poem about killing Hindus (From the 'Baburnama') he wrote:

"For the sake of Islam I became a wanderer,
I battled infidels and Hindus,
I determined to become a martyr
Thank God I became a Killer of
Non-Muslims!"

The atrocities of the Mughal ruler Shah Jahan (who ruled BHARAT i.e., INDIA, between 1628 – 1658 AD) are mentioned in the contemporary record called : 'Badshah Nama, Qazinivi & Badshah Nama, Lahori' and goes on to

state: "When Shuja was appointed as governor of Kabul he carried on a ruthless war in the Hindu territory beyond Indus...The sword of Islam yielded a rich crop of converts....Most of the women (to save their honour) burnt themselves to death. Those captured were distributed among Muslim Mansabdars (Noblemen)"

The Afghan ruler Ahmad Shah Abdali attacked BHARAT i.e., INDIA, in 1757 AD and made his way to the holy Hindu city of Mathura, the Bethlehem of the Hindus and birthplace of Krishna.

The atrocities that followed are recorded in the contemporary chronicle called : 'Tarikh-I-Alamgiri' :

"Abdali's soldiers would be paid 5 Rupees (a sizeable amount at the time) for every enemy head brought in. Every horseman had loaded up all his horses with the plundered property, and atop of it rode the girl-captives and the slaves. The severed heads were tied up in rugs like bundles of grain and placed on the heads of the captives...Then the heads were stuck upon lances and taken to the gate of the chief minister for payment.

"It was an extraordinary display! Daily did this manner of slaughter and plundering proceed. And at night the shrieks of the women captives who were being raped, deafened the ears of the people...All those heads that had been cut off were built into pillars, and the captive men upon whose heads those bloody bundles had been brought in, were made to grind corn, and then their heads too were cut off. These things went on all the way to the city of Agra, nor was any part of the country spared."

Banda Singh Bahadur was tortured to death after being imprisoned for 3 months. The heart of Banda Singh's son was put in his mouth in an attempt to humiliate him

Why we should remember The biggest holocaust in World History has been whitewashed from history.

When we hear the word HOLOCAUST most of us think immediately of the Jewish holocaust. Today, with increased awareness and countless cinema films and television documentaries – many of us are also aware of the Holocaust of the Native American peoples, the genocide of the Armenian peoples in the Ottoman Empire, and the millions of African lives lost during the Atlantic slave trade.

Europe and America produced at least a few thousand films highlighting the human misery caused by Hitler and his army. The films expose the horrors of Nazi regime and reinforce the beliefs and attitude of the present-day generation towards the evils of the Nazi dictatorship.

In contrast look at BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . There is hardly any awareness among the BHARAT i.e., INDIA, ns of today of what happened to their ancestors in the past because a great majority of historians are reluctant to touch this sensitive subject.

The World seems to either ignore or just does not seem to care about the many millions of lives lost during the 800 - year long holocaust of Hindus, Sikhs and Buddhist in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, .

The BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n historian Professor K.S. Lal estimates that the Hindu population in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, decreased by 80 million between 1000 AD and 1525 AD, an extermination unparalleled in World history. This slaughter of millions of people occurred over regular periods during many centuries of Arab, Afghan, Turkish and Mughal rule in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, .

Many BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n heroes emerged during these dark times – including the 10th Sikh Guru – Guru Gobind Singh and also the Hindu Maratha king – Shivaji Maratha – who led the resistance against this tyranny and eventually led to its defeat by the late 1700s – after centuries of death and destruction.

The modern World today is facing a global threat from organizations and groups of terrorists such as the ISIS, Taliban and Al-Qaeeda – whose ideology is chillingly similar to that of the perpetrators of the World's biggest holocaust in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, .

Let us hope that the bloody lessons of the past are learnt so that history does not even have the remotest chance of repeating itself.

#### Pre-colonial India

|    | Name/Place                             | Date      | Location                                  | Perpetrator             | Deaths                         | Notes   |
|----|--|-----------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
|    | iege of Chittorgarh<br>303)            | 1303      | Chittor, Guhila<br>kingdom                | Delhi<br>Sultanate      | 30,000                         | Alauddin Khalij ordered the massacre of 30,000 people of Chittor after besieging and capturing it, according to Amir Khusrau.   |
|    | xecution of slaves<br>y Timurid forces | 1398      | Loni,<br>Ghaziabad,<br>Delhi<br>Sultanate | Timurid<br>Empire       | 100,000 Hindu<br>captives      | Timur the Lame, before the battle of Delhi commenced, noticed that his plunder and captured slaves which have been seized during his march to Delhi has grown to a massive figure.  Fighting with such a huge group was both cumbersome and dangerous so ordered his soldiers to kill all of the 100,000 captives they caught to avoid a rebellion before the attack on Delhi.  No Correct historical accounts about the correct casualties remain but it is assumed nearly a million died on the Indian side including slaves, civilians and soldiers. |
|    | attle of<br>hmednagar                  | 1559-60   | Ahmednagar<br>Sultanate                   | Ahmednagar<br>Sultanate | Unknown                        | According to Friishta, the Vijayanagar army of Ram Raya allied with Bijapur laid waste to the Ahmednagar's country so thoroughly that from Parenda to Junnar and from Ahmednagar to Daulatabad, not a vestige of population left. They also massacred and looted Muslims in Ahmednagar During the siege of Ahmednagar fort, Ali Adil Shah of Bijapur and Ibrahim Quli Qutb Shah of Golconda also laid waste to the adjacent territory.  |
|    | laratha expeditions<br>Bengal          | 1741-1751 | Bengal Subah                              | Maratha<br>Empire       | 400,000 people                 | A 1755 Dutch account estimates that over 400,000 people were killed in Bengal and Bihar including textile workers, merchants and other inhabitants.   |
| Cl | hhōtā Ghallūghārā                      | 1746      | Lahore                                    | Mughal<br>Empire        | 3,000 Sikh<br>prisoners        | 7,000 Sikhs were killed in battle with armies of Diwan of Lahore. 3,000 were captured and executed in Lahore.   |
| Va | aḍḍā Ghallūghārā                       | 1763      | Punjab                                    | Durrani<br>Empire       | Est.<br>25,000–30,000<br>Sikhs | Perpetrated by Afghan Muslim forces of Ahmad Shah Durrani.  |

Some action by Islamic invaders listed here as all wars and atrocities is not an objective of this book.

#### **Against the Arabs**

<u>Umayyad campaigns in BHARAT i.e., INDIA,</u> (740) - An alliance of rulers under Pratihar King <u>Nagabhata I</u> defeated the Arabs in 711 CE in alliance with Mewad king Bappa Rawal, and forced them to retreat to Sindh.

### **Against the Ghurids**

• <u>Battle of Kasahrada</u> **(1178)** - <u>Mularaja II</u> defeats <u>Mu'izz</u> <u>ad-Din Muhammad Ghori</u>. [2][3][4]

#### During the Sultanates of Delhi, Gujarat and Malwa

• <u>Siege of Ranthambore (1226)</u> - <u>Iltutmish</u> captured the fort in 1226 CE.<sup>[5]</sup>

- <u>Siege of Ranthambore (1236)</u> Vagbhata Chauhan recaptured Ranthambore during the reign of the Delhi ruler <u>Razia</u>.[5]
- <u>Siege of Ranthambore (1248)</u> Vagabhata Chauhan successfully defended the fort against <u>Nasiruddin</u> Mahmud. [5]
- <u>Siege of Ranthambore (1253)</u> Vagbhata Chauhan repelled another invasion from the Mamluks.<sup>[5]</sup>
- <u>Siege of Ranthambore (1259)</u> -<u>Nasiruddin Mahmud</u> captured Ranthambore from Jaitra singh Chauhan.
- <u>Siege of Ranthambore (1283)</u> -Shakti Dev Chauhan recaptured Ranthambore from the Mamluks.
- <u>Battle of Ranthambore (1290)</u> <u>Jalaluddin Firuz Khalji</u> attacked <u>Hammir deo</u> or Hamir Dev because of his rising power. Jalaludin's forces were defeated by Hamir.
- Siege of <u>Jaisalmer</u> (1294-1295) <u>Alauddin Khalji</u> commanded the Khilji army under <u>Jalaluddin Firuz Khalji</u> and plundered <u>Jaisalmer</u> after a siege that lasted for a year. For some years afterwards Jaisalmer remained abandoned before the surviving Rajputs reoccupied it.<sup>[6]</sup>
- <u>Siege of Ranthambore</u> (1301) <u>Hammiradeva</u> defeated <u>Alauddin Khalji</u>'s generals Ulugh Khan and Nusrat Khan; later, Alauddin defeated Hamira dev.
- <u>Siege of Chittor</u> (1303) Alauddin Khalji defeated Rawal Ratan Singh.
- <u>Siege of Siwana</u> (1308) Malik Kamaluddin a general of Alauddin Khalji defeated Sheetal deo.
- <u>Battle of Jalore</u> (1310–11) Alauddin Khalji defeated <u>Kanhad deo</u> after a long and bloody war it was a pyrrhic victory.<sup>[7]</sup>

- Battle of <u>Chittor</u> (1321) Rana <u>Hammir Singh</u> defeated Maldev Songara, a vassal of the <u>Tughlaq dynasty</u> and recovered <u>Mewar</u>.<sup>[8]</sup>
- <u>Battle of Singoli</u> (1336) Rana <u>Hammir Singh</u> defeated and imprisoned <u>Muhammad bin Tughluq</u> and annexed Ajmer, Ranthambhore, Nagor and Shivapuri. [9][10]
- Battle of <u>Mandore</u> (1396) <u>Rao Chunda</u> <u>Rathore</u> successfully defended Mandore against a <u>Tughlaq</u> army and captured Sambhar, Didwana, Khatu and Ajmer from them.<sup>[11]</sup>
- Battle of <u>Sirohi</u> (1434) Rao Ranmal Rathore and Rana Kumbha defeated Rao Sahasmal Deora and captured Basantgarh, Bhula and areas of Abu. [12]
- Siege of <u>Mandalgarh</u> (1435-6) Rao Ranmal Rathore and Rana Kumbha captured Mandalgarh fort from Rao Bairisal Hada. [13]
- <u>Battle of Sarangpur</u> (1437) <u>Rao Ranmal</u> Rathore and <u>Rana kumbh</u> defeated and imprisoned <u>Mahmud Khalji</u>.
- <u>Battle of Mandalgarh and Banas</u> (1442-1446) A series of battles that took place between <u>Mahmud Khalji</u> of <u>Malwa</u> and <u>Rana Kumbha</u> of <u>Mewar</u>. bloodied by these engagements the Sultan did not attack Mewar for another ten years. [14][15]
- Siege of <u>Gagron</u> (February 1444) Sultan Mahmud besieged Gagron which belonged to Palhan Singh Khichi. Rana Kumbha had sent reinforcements under his commander Dahir, but Dahir died in battle and Palhan was killed by bhils while fleeing from the fort.
- Siege of Mandore (1454) Rao Jodha recaptured Mandore from Rana Kumbha. [17]
- Battle of <u>Abu</u> (1455) Qutbuddin sent Imadul Mulk to invade Mewar through Abu, but Imadul suffered heavy

- losses against the Mewari soldiers posted on the hills and was immediately called back. [18]
- <u>Battle of Nagaur</u> (1456) <u>Rana Kumbha</u> defeated the combined armies of Shams Khan (sultan of <u>Nagaur</u>) and Qutbuddin (Sultan of Gujarat) and captured <u>Nagaur</u>, <u>Kasili</u>, <u>Khandela</u> and <u>shakambhari</u>.<sup>[19]</sup>
- Battle of Mandalgarh (1456) Sultan Mahmud attacked Mandalgarh, he sent 7 detachments to attack the Rana from multiple directions. The Malwa forces under Taj Khan and Ali Khan suffered heavy losses in battle against Rana Kumbha after which Mahmud retreated the next morning.https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\_of\_battles\_of\_Rajasthan<sup>[20]</sup>
- Siege of Mandalgarh (December 1456-October 1457) -In December Rana Kumbha was forced to move north to confront the sultan of Gujarat, Sultan Mahmud once again attacked Mandalgarh and captured it after a siege.<sup>[21]</sup>
- Siege of <u>Kumbhalgarh</u> (1458-9) Sultan Mahmud besieged Kumbalgarh but finding the fort too strong he retreated back to Mandu. [22]
- Seige of Nagaur (1466) Rao Jodha defeated fatankhan of nagaur. Fatankhan was forced to flee to Jhunjhunu.<sup>[23]</sup>
- Battle of Mandalgarh (1467) Sultan Mahmud invaded Mewar and fought a battle with Rana Kumbha, but retreated after taking heavy losses. This was the last battle fought between the two rivals. [24]
- Battle of <u>Peepar</u> (1492) <u>Rao Satal</u> <u>Rathore</u> defeated Gudhla Khan, an Afghan general and rescued 140 maidens that had been captured. Rao Satal himself died that night of the wounds received in the battle.

- Battle of Bikaner (1513) Muhammad Khan of Nagaur invaded Bikaner but was defeated by Lunkaran Rathore.
- Battle of jaisalmer (1513) Lunkaran Rathore defeated Rawal Jaitsi.
- <u>Battle of Khatoli</u> (1518) <u>Rana Sanga</u> defeated <u>Ibrahim</u> Lodhi.
- <u>Battle of Dholpur</u> (1519) <u>Rana Sanga</u> defeated <u>Ibrahim Lodhi</u>.
- <u>Battle of Gagron</u> (1519) Rana Sanga defeated Mahmud Khalji of <u>Malwa</u>.
- Rana Sanga's invasion of Gujarat (1520) In 1520 A.D. Rana Sanga led a coalition of Rajput armies to invade Gujarat. He reinstated Raimal as the rao of Idar and defeated the Gujarat sultanate forces under the command of Nizam Khan. Rana Sanga drove the army of Muzaffar II deep into Gujarat and chased them up to Ahmedabad.https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\_of\_battle s\_of\_Rajasthan<sup>[26]</sup> The Sultan of Gujarat was forced to flee to Muhammadabad.<sup>[27][28]</sup>
- <u>Siege of Mandsaur</u> (1520) Sultan Muzaffar Shah II sent an army under Malik Ayaz but failed and retreated to Gujarat. [29]
- <u>Battle of Bayana</u> (1527) Babur sent an army to capture Bayana but the Mughals were defeated by Rana Sanga. The Mughals however plundered a temple built by Rana Sanga in the memory of his mother. [30]
- <u>Battle of Khanwa</u> (1527) <u>Rana Sanga</u> led the Rajput armies against <u>Babur</u> of <u>Ferghana</u>
- Battle of Sevaki (1529 ) <u>Rao Ganga</u> and <u>Rao Jaitsi</u> <u>rathore</u> defeated shekha and Daulat Khan of nagaur.
- Battle of Hirabadi ( 1533 ) <u>Rao Maldeo Rathore</u> defeated Daulat Khan of nagaur.

- Siege of Bikaner (1534) <u>Rao Jaitsi Rathore</u> defeated Mughal force under Kamran brother of emperor Humayun.<sup>[31]</sup>
- Battle of jalore <u>Rathore</u> force in command of Bida rathore defeated Sikandar Khan and annexed jalore into <u>Rathore</u> kingdom.
- Battle of Pahoba/Sohaba (1542) <u>Rao Maldeo</u> defeated Rao Jaitsi in battle and captured Bikaner.<sup>[32]</sup>
- <u>Battle of Sammel</u> (1544) <u>Sher Shah Suri</u>'s costly victory against the army of Jaita and Kumpa. [33]
- Battle of Jodhpur (July 1545) <u>Rao Maldeo Rathore</u> defeated the Afghan garrison in Marwar and reoccupied his lost territories.<sup>[34]</sup>
- Battle of Harmada (1557) <u>Rao Maldeo Rathore</u> defeated <u>Udai Singh II</u> and captured Merta. [35][36]

### **During the Mughal Empire**

- Battle of Ajmer (1559) <u>Akbar</u>'s general Qasim Khan annexed Ajmer from <u>Maldeo Rathore</u>. [37]
- Battle of <u>Merta</u> (1562) <u>Akbar</u> with the help of <u>Rajas</u> from <u>Bikaner</u> and <u>Amer</u> defeated <u>Rao Chandra Sen</u> and captured <u>Merta</u>.
- First <u>Mughal</u> Invasion of <u>Marwar</u> (1562-1583) <u>Akbar</u> invaded <u>Marwar</u> and occupied <u>Jodhpur</u>. The ruler <u>Rao Chandra Sen</u> continued his struggle until his death in 1581 after which <u>Marwar</u> submitted to Mughal rule in 1583. [38]
- <u>Siege of Chittorgarh</u> (1567) <u>Akbar</u> defeated <u>Rao</u>
   <u>Jaimal Rathore</u> and <u>Patta</u> (<u>Udai Singh II</u> escaped with his family to aravali hills)
- <u>Siege of Ranthambore</u> (1568) A successful siege by <u>Akbar</u> causes the <u>Rajput</u> leader Rao Surjan Hada to surrender Ranthambore Fort.

- Siege of Siwana (1572) In 1572 the powerful fort of Siwana which served as Rao Chandrasens capital was captured by the Mughals after a siege of 8 months. [39]
- <u>Battle of Haldighati</u> (1576) <u>Man Singh I</u> defeated <u>Maharana Pratap</u>.
- <u>Battle of Dewair (1582)</u> <u>Maharana Pratap</u> fought against Mughal governor of <u>Dewair</u> Sultan Khan and defeated him and 36 Mughal posts were dissolved. [40]
- <u>Battle of Dewair (1606)</u> Fought in a valley 40 km from <u>Kumbalgarh</u>. <u>Rana Amar Singh</u> defeated, the <u>Mughal</u> prince <u>Muhammad Parviz</u> fled from the battlefield with his commander Asaf Khan III. [41][42]
- Second <u>Mughal</u> Invasion of <u>Marwar</u> (1679-1707) <u>Aurangzeb</u> took <u>Marwar</u> under his direct control after the death of <u>Maharaja Jaswant Singh</u>. The <u>Rathore</u> army under <u>Durgadas Rathore</u> carried out a relentless struggle against the occupying forces. In 1707 after the death of Aurangzeb, Durgadas defeated the local Mughal force and reoccupied <u>Jodhpur</u> and their lost territories. [43]
- Battle of Udaipur (1680) <u>Aurangzeb</u> attacked <u>Mewar</u> and plundered <u>Udaipur</u>, the citizens were safely escorted to the aravalli hills by <u>Rana Raj Singh</u> but 63 temples in and around Udaipur were plundered and many villages were burned down by Aurangzeb's general Taj Khan. The <u>Mughal</u> army was eventually starved because of the scorched earth techniques and guerrilla warfare used by the Rana. Aurangzeb after a failed campaign left Mewar to his son <u>Akbar</u> and retreated to <u>Ajmer</u>. [44]
- Battle of <u>Aravalli hills</u> (1680) In the second half of 1680, after several months of such setbacks, Aurangzeb decided on an all-out offensive. <u>Niccolao</u> <u>Manucci</u>, an Italian gunner in the Mughal army, says:

- "for this campaign, Aurangzeb put in pledge the whole of his kingdom." Three separate armies, under Aurangzeb's sons <u>Akbar</u>, <u>Azam</u> and <u>Muazzam</u>, penetrated the <u>Aravalli hills</u> from different directions. However, their artillery lost its effectiveness while being dragged around the rugged hills. [45]
- Battle of Jodhpur (1707) <u>Durgadas Rathore</u> took advantage of the disturbances following the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 to seize <u>Jodhpur</u> and eventually evict the occupying <u>Mughal</u> force out of <u>Marwar</u>. [46]
- Annexation of Amer (January 1708) <u>Bahadur Shah I</u> marched with a large army and annexed <u>Amer</u> without a war. Raja Jai Singh was forced to retreat with his army. Amber was named Mominabad by the Mughal emperor. [47]
- Rajput War (1679–1707) –also known as Rathore Rebellion. A 30 year war between the Rathores and the Mughals.
- Battle of Merta (February 1708) <u>Bahadur Shah I</u>'s general Mihrab Khan defeated <u>Ajit Singh of Marwar</u>. The Mughal emperor was advised to stay in Ajmer as the Mughals were wary of the guerrilla tactics of Durgadas. Ajit Singh however went against the advice of Durgadas Rathore and directly confronted the large Mughal army. The Mughals bombarded the Rathor horsemen with cannons and rockets and forced them to retreat after heavy losses. Jodhpur was once again occupied by the Mughals. Ajit Singh received "special robes of honour" and a jewelled scarf from the Emperor for his bravery shown in battle. [48]
- Rajput Rebellion 1708-1710 The three Rajput Raja's of Amber, Udaipur and Jodhpur made a joint resistance to the Mughals. The Rajputs first expelled the commandants of Jodhpur and Bayana and recovered

Amer by a night attack. They next killed Sayyid Hussain Khan Barha in the battle of Sambhar (1709). Raja Ajit Singh also attacked Ajmer and forced its governor to pay tribute. Sayyid Hidayatullah, the governor of Ranthambore was also defeated, bringing a danger to the Mughal capital itself. Bahadur Shah I, then in the Deccan was forced to patch up a truce with the Rajput Rajas (1710). [49]

- Siege of Jodhpur and Jaipur (July 1708) Jai Singh and Ajit Singh storm Amber and Jodhpur and retake their capitals from the Mughal garrisons.<sup>[50]</sup>
- Battle of Sambhar (October 1708) Sayyid Hussain Barha of Mewat and Churaman Jat defeated near Sambhar by the Rathore-Kachwaha army. Barha shot dead with his two brothers. [50]
- Battle of Javli (January 1710) Mir Khan of Narnaul with 7000 Mughal troops and Churaman Jat with 6000 Jats effectively checked by Gaj Singh Naruka at Javli. [50]
- Battle of Tonk (24 March 1710) Muhammad Khan of Tonk defeated by the Rathore-Kachwaha army.<sup>[50]</sup>
- Battle of Kama (1708) (October 4-7, 1708) Ajit Singh Kachwaha, the Rajput zamindar of Kama defeated the combined armies of Mughals and Jats. The Mughal-Jat army numbered 18,000 while the Kachwahas had 10,000 horsemen. After a bitter fight the Mughal faujdar Raza Bahadur was killed and the Jat leader Churaman was forced to flee to Thun. [51][52][53]
- Jai Singh II's campaign against the Jats (1718-1722) -The Jats under Churaman had been actively looting and plundering in the Agra district due to which the Mughals had to close the roads to Delhi and Agra for the safety of the traders. In 1718 Sawai Jai Singh II was appointed by the Mughal emperor to destroy the Jat stronghold of Thun. Jai Singh surrounded the fort and

was about to breach it when the Sayyid brothers, who were rivals of the Jaipur raja, made a separate peace with the Jats on behalf of the emperor. Jai Singh was forced to withdraw in disgust. Two years later Churaman died and his son Mokham Singh succeeded him. Mokhams first step as a ruler was to imprison his cousin Badan Singh. Badan asked for help from Sawai Jai Singh II. Jai Singh readily set upon Thun and captured it after a six-month siege. Mokham was forced to flee and Badan Singh was made the Raja of Deeg on the condition that he pays tribute. [54]

In last it was a norm for Islamic rulers, soldiers and people following Islam in places in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, not to allow Hindus live life based on their faith. They always used to treat them as slaves and go after their women, Children and place of worship. This is prevalent till date and some Muslims do the same thing till date in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, .

What Hindus did for their Sikh Gurus.

"Please do watch video on how Sikhsim is nothing but Vedic Dharma in refined form and it originates from Vedas. One must watch the video before reading this Book. Click on link below. Hindus must try to becomeVedic Sikh or follow Vedic Dharma directly to save this nation".

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yBfgxErV6sA

### What Hindus have done for their Sikh Gurus?

We have seen how much Hindus have fought till now against ISLAMI invaders, Hindus not only did that, they supported and took arms to protect their Sikh Gurus and their comrades, they taught Gurus how to fight? Rajputs had 1000Yrs History of fighting Islamic invaders before our Sikh brothers started and learned to fight. Great Hindu rulers always supported every person who came forward to fight against Invaders. Hindu Kshatriyas always consider their duty to support and protect those who fight against injustice as this is what we have learned from Vedas. May we all become Sikhs of Vedas.

- Sikh came from Shishya in Sanskrit means disciple or Student.
- Guru Nanak Dev ji was Hindu. He studied Vedas and took Ek Omkar from Vedas to unite Hindus under one force.
- Guru Angad Dev ji was also Hindu and used Sanskrit alphabets to make Gurumukhi
- Guru AmarDas was also Hindu
- Guru Ramdas was also Hindu
- Guru Arjan Dev Ji was also Hindu
- The fact is that until Guru Arjan Dev, the fifth Sikh Nanak (Guru), had the leadership in his hands, Sikhism was never regarded as a separate faith from Hinduism.
- It was under the leadership of the sixth Sikh guru, Guru Arjan's son Hargobind that the Sikhs started

taking arms, but they were not fully militarized, it was a very weak force.

- Gurudwara of Amritsar was also started by Hindu Guru
- From Guru Arjan Dev blood lineage started
- The execution of Guru Arjan Dev by the Islamic Mughal emperor Jahangir in 1606
- Guru Hargobind was taught fighting by Madan Rathore (Hindu).
- Guru Hargobind transformed the nature of devotional singing, which had been an important aspect of Sikhism since Guru Nanak. His court was dominated by Var or epic combat songs.
- Hindus formed an essential part of the Sikh army, were tasked with protecting the Gurus
- Rajputs not only trained the Sikhs in fighting and made them a warrior community but also protected Guru Hargobind? It was only with the support of the Rajputs that the Sikhs formed such a fierce army that humbled the mighty Mughal forces on various occasions.
- Moreover, Guru Nanak had also visited the Hindu pilgrimages of Kolayat and Pushkar, which were under the Rajputs. He got along well with the Rajputs of Manaswal (Doad). In fact, during his stay at Kartarpur, only a Rajput family would offer him food.
- History has it that while Guru Hargobind was imprisoned by the Mughals in the Gwalior Fort, he met a number of Rajput monarchs, and when

- he was released, he recruited numerous Rajputs into his army.
- Rajput warriors named Rai Sigra and Rai Jaita were instrumental in teaching Guru Hargobind and his troops how to use weapons. In the battle of Gurusar, the Rajput army had aided Guru Hargobind. In fact, when Mughal ruler Jahangir was compelled to release Guru Hargobind from the Gwalior Fort, he was accompanied by 52 Hindu princes who from that moment forth always remained loyal to him.
- Likewise, Bajar Singh, a descendant of Rao Mandan Singh Rathore, trained Guru Gobind Singh in the intricacies of warfare, as well as in unarmed combat, equestrianism, armed combat, musketry, archery and foot tactics.
- One might not be familiar with the name Alam Singh Chauhan Nachna. He was the son of Bhai Durga, a Rajput of Sialkot who had headed Guru Gobind Singh's army. Guru Gobind Singh regarded him as his most trusted confidant. He earned the epithet Nachna (dancer) because of his uncommon agility. On one occasion, when Guru Gobind Singh was suddenly attacked, Alam Singh Chauhan Nachna showed exceptional valor and rescued him with the army.
- It is believed that Alam Singh Chauhan Nachna went on to play an extremely vital role in almost all the battles fought around Anandpur. As Guru Gobind Singh himself testifies in his Bachitra Natak, when the Khanzada, the son of Dilawar Khan the Subahdar of

Lahore, tried to storm Anandpur at night, it was Alam Singh's vigilance which alerted the Sikhs and forced the Khanzada to retire without completing his assault. Alam Singh sacrificed his life fighting for the Guru's son Ajit Singh.

#### Some Sikhs aided the Mughals against their own Gurus

While Hindus always supported the Sikh Gurus, obeyed their orders, and helped them, there were some Sikhs who had sided with the Mughals against their own people. One such was Ram Rai, the seventh Guru Har Rai's eldest son, who had joined the Mughal tyrant Aurangzeb. Compelled by his desire to become a Nanak (guru), Ram Rai incited the Mughals and got Guru Tegh Bahadur arrested. At such a time too, it was a Hindu ruler who stepped into aide Guru Tegh Bahadur, the ninth Nanak, who was the leader of Sikhs from 1665 until his beheading in 1675.

History has it that Ram Rai was sent to Aurangzeb by his father Har Rai as a messenger, but his intentions altered. He formed the 'Ramraiya' sect, which was not recognized by the Sikhs. Ram Rai fell from grace when he performed Aurangzeb's miracles in court and deliberately misinterpreted lines from the Adi Granth to please the Mughal emperor. Asked why Guru Nanak had criticized Islam in the verse Mitti Musalman Ki, Ram Rai satisfied the assembled people in Aurangzeb's court by saying that the line had been copied incorrectly and that the actual writing was correctly Mitti Beimaan Ki and not Musalman ki. Pleased by Ram Rai, Aurungzeb gave him a jagir of four villages in the Doon area as a reward.

Though Ram Rai managed to please Aurangzeb, Guru Har Rai forbade all Sikhs from ever associating with Ram Rai.

Displeased with his elder son Ram Rai, Guru Har Rai declared that his younger son Har Krishan the next Sikh Guru before he passed away in 1661.

## Ram Singh got Guru Tegh Bahadur, 9th guru of the Sikhs, released from the captivity of Aurangzeb

Later, Aurangzeb arrested Guru Tegh Bahadur and brought him to Delhi. Aurangzeb issued the orders of Guru's execution. It is said, Raja Ram Singh of Jaipur, the elder son of Mirza Raja Jai Singh I, pleaded for mercy and was able to convince the Mughal emperor who rescinded the order. He undertook full responsibility for Guru's conduct to secure his release.

Guru Tegh Bahadur was later beheaded in 1675 on the commands of Aurangzeb for taking up the cause of Kashmiri Pandits and refusing to convert to Islam. Gurudwara Sis Ganj in Delhi is the place where he was beheaded, and Gurudwara Rakab Ganj in Delhi is where he was cremated.

It is also recorded in history how Tegh Bahadur gained full backing from Raja Jai Singh against his opponents in his quest to become the 9th Guru.

### The history of 'Gurdwara Bangla Sahib' in Delhi

Gurudwara Bangla Sahib, one of the most prominent Sikh gurdwaras, was originally Jaising Pura Palace, a haveli of the Jaipur kings. It was originally a bungalow owned by Raja Jai Singh. It was in 1664 that Sawai Raja Jai Singh of Amber (Jaipur) hosted Guru Hari Krishan. The guru stayed there for about 8-10 months at a time of cholera and chickenpox epidemics.

Guru Har Krishan Sahib ji and the Queen) When Guru Har Krishan visited Delhi he stayed at Jai Singh's place ( which is now the site of Gurdwara Bangla Sahib). However it is said that Jai Singh and his wife (the queen) had some doubts probably because of Guru sahib's age



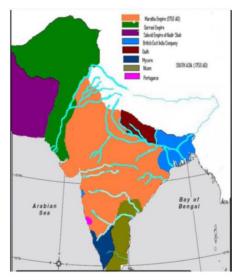
Raja Jai Singh, who had also supervised the construction of nine Sikh shrines in Delhi in the same year, during the reign of Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam II, later donated the haveli (bungalow), where Sikh General Sardar Baghel Singh first built a small shrine in 1783. After Independence, the place saw rapid changes. The small shrine eventually went on to become the famous Gurudwara Bangla Sahib.

- Guru Gobind Sikh militarized Sikhs, there was no Sikh Empire at the time of his death.
- Waheguru, Omkar is from Hinduism only if both taken nothing will be left.
- Guru Granth Sahab has 14 Hindu Bhagats from Bhakti movement at time of Guru Nanak as Bhakti movement was at its peak. It has quote of only one Muslim. If 14 Bhagat quotes are removed, then nothing will be left in Guru Granth Sahib.
- All Sikh Gurus have Hindu names and till date Sikhs have Hindi names only. Gobind is another name of Krishna.
- Pirthi Chand was elder brother of Arjun Dev, and he went against the Gurus. He created parallel lineage of

- Guru, his son was Mehrban and he declared himself as Guru, then came Harji. Luckily Harji died and that movement against Sikh Guru died its natural death.
- Guru Granth Sahab has 16 Brahmin writings which is close to 45% of Guru Granth Sahib. These Brahmin sacrificed their life for Sikh Gurus.
- Total Hindu names in Guru Granth Sahib are 14,677 and Muslim names are 46

```
1) Hari = 8324
                   21) Madhay = 27
2) Ram = 2533
                   22) Paramananda = 22
3) Prabhu = 1371
                   23) Krishna = 21
4) Gopal = 431
                   24) Saaringpani = 20
5) Gobind = 475
                   25) Vitthal = 16
6) Parbrahm = 324
                   26) Waheguru = 15
7) Thakur = 283
                   27) Banwari = 15
8) Karta = 228
                   28) Narsingh = 15
9) Daata = 151
10) Parmeshar = 139 29) Daamoder = 9
11) Murari = 97
                   30) Madhusudan = 7
12) Narayan = 85
                   31) Raghusudan = 6
13) Antaryami = 31
                   32) Bavan = 3
14) Jagdeesh = 60
                   33) Saarangdhar = 3
15) Satnaam = 59
                   34) Achyut = 3
16) Mohan = 54
                   35) Raghurai = 2
17) Allah = 46
                   36) Gopinath = 2
18) Bhagwan = 30
19) Narhari = 29
                   37) Govardhan = 2
20) Mukand = 28
```

- The revenge of Guru Gobind Singh was taken by Hindu Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)
- Sikhs had no empire till 1805 but Hindu Empire was already there in 1680 under Shivaji, Hindus fought 27 Yr. war.
- 1720-1740 Shivaji and his followers were destroying Mughals. (Maratha Empire in Orange)

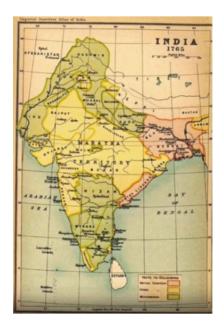




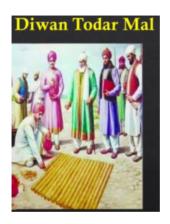
- Before Small Sikh empire Hindus were fighting for 800Yrs against Mughals and never allowed them to conquer BHARAT i.e., INDIA, .
- Zakaria Khan invaded in 1737 Harmandir Sahab, Sikhs were forced to move to forest. He discreated Gurudwara and Sarovar and converted this to Brothel. This is because Sikhs were very few and were not capable to fight. They again took back after three years.
- Baji Rao came in between 1720-1740, destroyed Mughal empire.

- 1757 Abdali launched fourth invasion of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, he was fully dedicated to Islam. He used to take Hindu, Sikhs, and Muslim women also. Always used to had 50k-100k dacoits with him. He was well familiar with richness of BHARAT i.e., INDIA,
- It was fun for him to destroy Harmandir Sahab.1757 again broke Harmandir Sahab.
- Adina Beg Khan used to fight with Sikhs as Durrani used to attack them. Adina Beg was powerful and Sikhs used to support as they were very few. Adina Beg called Marathas to help as they were not able to face Durrani alone.
- Marathas came and defeated Durrani general, Marathas left after defeating and handed win to Adina Beg as Sikhs were very few.
- 1760, Taimur Shah Durrani was appointed and then Marathas again came and defeated him. Marathas wanted to set Vishwas Rao on Delhi throne. This was not liked by Muslim's rulers in delhi, and they invited Durrani again.
- Battle of Panipat took place, no Sikhs came to assist Marathas. If they were so brave why they did not help Marathas.
- 1762, third invasion of Abdali took place and he again destroyed Harmindar Sahib. He blew it away, polluted Sarovar.
- Abdali killed 30K Sikhs and took women with him. But again, Hindus and Sikhs won over it.

Maratha Empire in 1765 is below.



- Shrimant Madhavrao came, and he was greatest Maratha General, they defeated Abdali successor and handed over to local authorities.
- In 1805 Sikh empire started forming, Marathas wanted to remove Islamic terror from BHARAT i.e., INDIA, but never wanted to rule across middle east etc. Maratha empire left confederacy and moved to their core in middle of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, .
- 1801-1805 Sikh empire was under Marathas, means it was protected by Marathas.
- Hindu Diwan Todar Mal is the one who gave gold coins to Islamic ruler to get land for Guru Gobind Singh son and mother. Otherwise, they were not having land for last rites.



- Bhai Mati Das, Dayal, Sati Das were Hindus and died with Guru Teg Bahadur.
- Sawai Jai Singh gave Bangla Sahab Gurudwara
- Gur Gobind Singh was taught to fight by a Rajput Hindu (Bajjar Singh Rathore)
- UDAASI उदासी SADHUS WERE WARRIERS CARRYING SWORDS WITH THEM PROTECTED GURUGOVIND SINGH AND FOUGHT BY HIS SIDES. This fact is now omitted from Sikh history. British encouraged to divide Sikhs and Udasis and many Udasi Mahants were in charge of Gurudwaras were removed during British time to separate Sikhs from HINDUS. As British wanted them to be isolated from HINDU society.
- The aim was to divide and rule and then covert Sikhs into Christianity. In California land rule about 100 years ago immigrates other than Christian's were forced the Sikhs to leave California because only Christina's were provided land ownership. Many Sikhs, who were farmers, left California and migrated to Canada. Many got married to local whites and became Christian's. Now in Canada and California these Sikhs carry double religion. In morning go to Gurudwara and in noon go to

churches. And call themselves Christian's. These are very active in politics and have their powerful lobby. But keep their identity as Sikhs wearing turbans and long hair. Thereby maintain both. These are the contributors to Khalistan.

- Guru Tegh Bahadur was beheaded and when Khalsa were running with his head then one Jat Hindu gave his head because he looked like Guru Tegh Bahadur
- When Guru Gobind Singh shouted he need five people to form Khalsa Panth and he need their head then five Hindus came, and Guru ji selected these five from different states\caste which shows his vision for BHARAT i.e., INDIA, as one nation under Ek Omkar of Vedas. The reason is there was no difference between Hindus and Sikhs. Elder brother in Hindu family used to become Sikh to fight.

# **Chapter One**

A Vedic warrior, a real Rajput who established the foundation of Sikh empire by avenging Guru Gobind Singh sons' death.

Bharat i.e., BHARAT i.e., INDIA, is the only nation that can teach what freedom is to the world, and it has done so many times. Now the guestion arises that if BHARAT i.e., INDIA, is the one to lead the world in the lesson of freedom, why did it become enslaved? The answer is that when the selfishness among Sanatan Dharma people arose, they moved towards Idol worship, hate against each other, developed many languages and cultures which is root cause of destruction of this nation, the thought process of self-rule related thinking began to decay, Duryodhana like people started to crush the freedom-loving culture of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . These evil forces started growing strong here. Due to this, gradually, our freedom-loving approach started getting restricted. The preaching of Vedas got affected, and thoughts in them got corrupt. As a result of which one Vedic family got split into many idol worshipping communities, these communities started worshipping different Gods and Goddesses, they started creating GODs and Goddesses after the Mahabharata war. Each of these communities is a distortion of the basic human religion. Religions do not show any sign of competition. Faith is like a calm ocean. In contrast, within the community, a sense of "Who is the greatest" prevails! Due to which different caste arose and they become deadly for the opposite community. Hindu Dharma has not caste system, women given it most position but see the dilapidated state of BHARAT I.E., INDIA, today.

Gradually, these communities started growing in other countries of the world as well. BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 's communities were still liberal because their thinking was somehow similar to the concept of Vedas, or they considered Vedas as their ideal. Even those communities which grew outside BHARAT i.e., INDIA, saw their benefit in destroying the Vedas and Vedic culture so that rulers can rule people by subjugating them mentally. These rulers thought that if we have our language and culture then they can easily brain wash people and rule. It means that they were aligned from very first day, intending to destroy Vedas Vedic culture. Seeing the mentality of these communities, it can easily be guessed that when the time of the ruination of humanity came, digging their own grave, they pledged to destroy their Guru, the teacher of the world, BHARAT I.E., INDIA, . This can also be explained by the proverb, "taking the skeletons out of the closet". Christianity and Islam vowed to destroy BHARAT i.e., INDIA, and its inspirational power that was Hindu Vedic Dharma. They made it their aim to establish their supremacy in this world and destroy the BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n culture. This has caused a struggle for power on the entire planet.

Islam's cruel paws started approaching BHARAT i.e., INDIA, and tightening up the cruel hold on its borders, this started to ruin the nation and its people. Analyzing these attacks in terms of political aspects would be foolish. Although, these attacks of Islam in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, have been presented before us only as political attacks the reality is opposite. Cheating the nation, historians have tried to uphold the good qualities of Islam compared to the thriving BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n culture. So that the so-called "Ganga-Jamuni Sanskriti" (Diverse culture) can be developed, and

the thinking can be developed that Islam is great. In this attempt, historians have neglected the long list of inhuman atrocities against women and the massacre done by Islamic kings.

The Islamic attacks were aimed at destroying BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 's culture and prosperity. It aimed at destroying its religion and culture. It aimed at setting all the religious books on fire, due to this mentality of Islam and Christianity, a culture of struggle generated in the entire world. Everyone began to rob the rights of others. Destroying the country culture, *emphasis was laid on the trend of 'dacoit culture' to portray it as religion of peace*. Due to which in last 1000yrs the order of the whole world got messed up. Apart from the world, this chaos had an ill effect on BHARAT i.e., INDIA, as well. As a result of which, many foreigners began to attack the country. All those foreign Islamic terrorists aimed to ruin the great cultural heritage of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, and establish their own culture. Almost all attacks were led by Islamic invaders.

Seeing such attacks on it, BHARAT i.e., INDIA, stood astonished for some time. It couldn't understand how such dacoit groups could attack its humanity. Hindu religion was already knowing worship of one GOD with no form, but Islam came as totally different sect with no mercy towards any other faith. Inspite of so many attacks, it is also true that BHARAT i.e., INDIA, did not take too long to revive. Here, from the generation of King *Dahir* and Porus, many soldiers, kings, and brave men, son of Mother BHARAT i.e., INDIA, stood up who took the pledge for BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 's freedom by sacrificing their life forever. This story is about one such brave son of Mother BHARAT I.E., INDIA,.

# **BHARAT I.E., INDIA, FOUGHT FOR ALL**

While fighting for its Independence, BHARAT i.e., INDIA, not just fought for itself but global Independence. It wanted to see the establishment of the great tradition of its Vedic culture, which was to destroy the evil culture prevalent on the planet. It was necessary to see the age-long BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n war of Independence be described and established with the same perspective.

"Sacrificing the self-interest, we were the fosterer of the world.

We detested those who were the exploiter of the world.

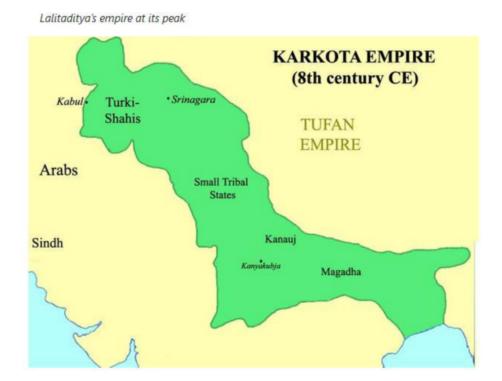
We waged wars to eliminate injustice from the world.

Also, we took great resolve to eliminate injustice from the world".

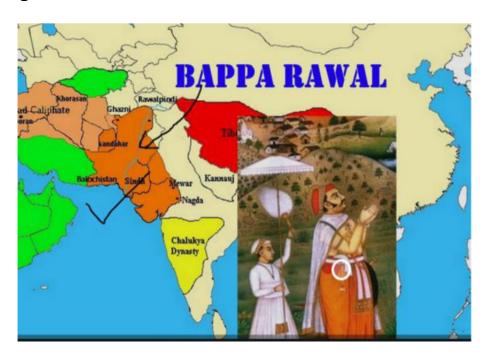
After its birth, Islam attacked BHARAT i.e., INDIA, and destroyed other countries of the world with its thunderous speed. In a way, this was an even darker shadow of global terrorism than the worldwide terrorism of today. Honestly, if we think then on whole planet it was BHARAT i.e., INDIA, and it is BHARAT i.e., INDIA, alone which is still fighting with this international terrorism or those forces who are inspired by the evil thought of religious supremacy. For BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n warriors destroying these terrorists was a service to humanity. The destiny of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, is such that whenever it is attacked then it gives birth to legendary warriors not seen in human history.

Many problems will be solved if history is presented in such a truthful manner, and, we will get enlightened about many truths of the past. We would also get to know how many warriors like 'Banda Veer Bairagi' took the battlefield choosing human development and national progress over self-interest. Indeed, they aimed to help BHARAT i.e., INDIA, regain world Guru status and establish that human welfare administrative policy should be the priority for any ruler.

In this way, when all the warriors were facing the brutality of first Islam and then Christianity, they were also struggling to establish the sovereign BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n empire of ancient times. When our 'Bappa Rawal' spread his empire till Iran and when 'Lalitaditya Muktapida' started from Kashmir and attacked to a distance, the need of the hour was to understand the meaning of these campaigns.



Doing justice to our many kings like Bappa Rawal and 'Lilitaditya Muktapeed,' the historians of today will have to write history from this point of view. The need was to understand that foreign invaders policies considered massacre as their biggest weapon and not living in harmony with religion of the land.



BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 's willpower was so strong that it never became dependent; instead, it kept fighting with the forces that made it dependent.

# The Power of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n Soil

Among the forces to motivate for fighting against the tyrant's way before Sikh Gurus came Rajput's and many rulers continuously fought against Islamic invaders for many hundred years, then came the 'Guru culture' of Punjab which had a unique contribution.

The spiritualism of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, has always been providing strength with its spiritual form. Here every teacher has first taught his student the lesson of self-defense. Otherwise also, in our country, right from the ancient era, fighting against injustice has been accepted as a vital part of our education. Standing on this very BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n culture's soil, we can easily guess how innumerable warriors like 'Banda Veer Bairagi,' 'Chatrasaal', and 'Shivaji' grew up here!

In reality, the BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n soil has that power which develops such warriors out of its womb. It infuses a feeling of patriotism in the person who comes in contact with it in such a way that he keeps calling his holy land 'mother' all his life. And he does not want to miss any opportunity that comes his way to repay its debt. No country has faced this great tradition of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 's patriotism because other countries consider their soil as just 'soil', not a mother. Considering the country's soil as a mother and applying it on the forehead as 'Tilak' is a unique and amazing tradition of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, only!

Does the soil of any country in this world have so much power that applying just a few grains on the forehead gives a person the strength of never surrendering before anyone? If anyone tries to bring BHARAT i.e., INDIA, ns into subjugation, they even dare to slit enemy's throat? No, only BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n soil has the power! The only reason is that BHARAT i.e., INDIA, has since the ancient period began the great tradition of applying the BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n soil on the forehead as sandalwood. There is no **deal** cheaper and more **real** than this to develop patriotism. The people

involved in this 'real deal' business must understand the profound significance of this "cheap real deal" of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . At the same time, those who make fun of this "real deal" or take it as a humbug must accept the legitimacy of the "cheap and real deal" of the BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n soil. The BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n soil's power contributes to the BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n culture, which perceives "Shankar" in every particle, the abode of God in every particle, and experiences the praise of "Brahma" in every particle. Thus, 'Brahma' is embodied in every particle of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . God lives here, 'Shankar' lives here! Only BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n's have learned to bathe in these three river junctions (Triveni) of Brahma, God, and Shankar, and bathing in it makes them feel connected to that supreme source of energy which provides them with the courage to jump in any fire—conquering the mountains, leaping over the oceans and addressing the moon as 'Mama' (Uncle) are not just lullables sung by mothers but have the deep values of this eternal nation hidden in them. It may be a subject of amazement and curiosity for the world, but it is a child's play for any BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n child who understands BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n culture.

Due to this peculiarity of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n culture, whenever the nation fell in a crisis, innumerable 'Banda Veer Bairagi' left their trance and stood up for the safety of the soil of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . Therefore, it is crucial to understand this BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n culture's peculiarity before searching for the reasons for developing 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)'. The peculiarity of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n culture is that Independence is the birthright of every human being.

To see the hermits as useless and 'good for nothing' fellows is a tradition given by foreigners to BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . In reality, these hermits have been a source of guidance since ancient times. After renunciation, a person rises above the limits of selfishness, and charity becomes an essential part of his thinking. Since ancient times, a charitable review has helped them give their kings and countrymen severe and straightforward solutions for their development.

When the nation entered into the overpowering era of dependence, the BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n hermits guided the politics in the same way they were doing in the primitive age. It must be remembered that 'a king should be a philosopher and a philosopher should be a king'. Chanakya gave this thought to the whole world, accepted by the political Gurus as an ideal. Thus, it must also be remembered that a king will only be a philosopher when he is filled with abandonment feelings. This is the reason why the inclusion of the feelings of abandonment has become a compulsory of politics. Today, BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n politics is distorted because it lacks these abandonment feelings. Thugs are ruling the nation.

We consider that when 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' came forward for the nation, his work was not only to provide a refinement to BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n politics, but his main aim was to demolish the evil culture of ISLAM that was tightening the screws on the society. The time has come to give our character hero the significant the perfect place in history. In the coming chapters, we will try to bring to light one by one of the events as they happened in his life.

# **Chapter Two**

# Banda Veer Bairagi and the 'Guru' Practice of Punjab

When our 'Gurus' were emerging in Punjab, both Christianity and Islam were laying stress on increasing their followers. They were engaged in preaching and propagating their faith in all the nooks and corners of Bharat. Islam had also succeeded in establishing itself as the royal religion. Acquiring the state's protection, Islam was increasing, and for this reason, its terror had spread all around. The kings and their former counterparts used massive carnages to instill excessive fear in the people. Followers of Quran were rampaging and raping women, killing men and children thus abiding by Quran.

Our 'Gurus' gave special attention to the fact that any faith, cult, or community can preach in a well-organized manner only. The more the faithful followers, the more will it be able and succeed in keeping the thinking alive. They began propagating their religion on Punjab's holy soil to prevent the expansion of Islam only. It was a miracle only that Punjab's 'Guru' practice increased their followers when Christianity and Islam's were aggressively involved in conversion. Gurus were talking about coming in the shelter of one's 'AkaalPurakh' or one God i.e.,Omkar which was call from Vedas. It is a universal truth that polytheism gives birth to disunity, while monotheism strengthens the feeling of social unity. The Gurus understood the enigma of this

thought and began working on it, Guru Nanak Dev was the first to comprehend this from Vedas. In reality, this was an excellent service of the 'Gurus' of Punjab towards BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . This was the secret of the 'Guru' Practice. This incredible work was also a befitting reply to Islam and Christianity showing that BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 's people and its religion of Hinduism is basically monotheistic in faith.

If we talk about Punjab, every nationalist spontaneously bows down in respect before the 'Guru Mandir' and Guru Granth. When 'Guru Nanakji' began the Sikh practice, right from that time till the time of the sacrifices of the two sons of 'Guru Govind Singhji', one after the other many reputable deeds were done by the 'Gurus' of Punjab writing about which even the pen will feel proud.

Punjab is proud of its legacy,
The teacher-student practice drove away the
enemy by achieving
victory.

Scriptures and weapons showered with praises universally,

Our gallantry had overwhelmed the scared enemy!

### **Guru Nanak Dev**

It was 'Guru Nanak Devji" who began the 'Guru' Practice in Punjab, who is referred with immense respect as 'Nanak', 'Nanak Dev', or 'Nanak Shah'. 'Guru Nanakji' was born on the auspicious day of *Kartik Poornima* at 'Nankana Saheb' in the year 1469. At that time, this place was known as

'Talwandi'. This birthplace of 'Guru Nanakji' is nowadays in Pakistan. All Sikh Gurus were Hindus and no Sikhism existed until and after Guru Gobind Singh ji.

'Guru Nanakji' became the first Guru of Sikhs on 20 August 1507. He held this post till the time of his death on 22 September 1539. The father of Guru Nanakji was Shri' Kalyan Chand' alais 'Mehta Kalu' while Shrimati' Tripta Devi' was his mother. 'Guru Nanakji' is referred to as 'Nanak Lama' in Laddakh and Tibet. In the year 1485, 'Guru Nanakji' was appointed as an official at Daulat Khan Lodhi.

'Guru Nanakji' in his time prepared the Sikhs against the tyranny of Muslims. It was in the 'Sultanate' era that he took birth. In the year 1526, after the accession of Delhi by Babar, the Mughal dynasty was established. In that period, the Hindus of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, were continuously getting tormented by the Muslims or foreigners against whom 'GuruNanakdevji' had carried out a revolt. When his persona (sanskaar) was revealed like a banyan tree over time, he performed many great deeds. In reality, great men like Guruji not only saved BHARAT i.e., INDIA, at that time but also, it was just because of his majestic stature that numerous warriors jumped for the Independence of the nation. The lessons in how he became an inspiration were rendered by 'Guru Govind Singhji' to our hero 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)', who happily accepted it. 'Guruji' took his last breath on 22 September at Kartarpur, which is now in Pakistan. His voice is described in 'Guru Granth' Sahib', which his followers read and hear even today. He traveled to Afghanistan, Persia, and Arab and condemned Puranic Hindu culture. He also revolted against caste differences, idol worship, and hypocrisy, which he thought were against the Vedas. 'Guru Nanak Devji' worked very boldly and did the great deed of preparing the people against the cruel Islamic rule of that time. These great qualities of his laid the foundation of the brave Punjab of the future.

# Guru 'Angad' and 'Amardas'

'Guru Nanak Devji had declared student 'Bhai Lehnaji' another Hindu as his successor. 'Bhaiji' accepted the post of Guru in the name of 'Guru Angad Dev'. 'Guru Angad Dev' was born on 31 March 1504 in the village of Shri Muktsar Sahib in Ferozpur, Punjab. He died on 29 March 1552. 'Bhai Lehnaji' was the believer in the 'eternal order' (*Sanatan Mat*). 'Eternal order' (*Sanatan Mat*) means that he believed in the mythological idol worship.

On coming in the contact of Guru Nanak Devji, he started worshipping the 'Akaalpurakh' that is the supreme God whose own name was 'Om'. He is known as 'Akaal' because he is beyond the limit of 'time' (Kaal), and he is known as 'purakh' because he is also a 'Omnipresent' in Veda's language. In this way, 'Akaal' and 'Purakh' both words are carrier words of Vedic culture. He conducted a continuous 'Langar', the tradition of which continues in the same way even today. Apart from this, he also did the great work of promoting the 'Gurumukhi' language. He sent his followers in the distant lands to promote Vedic values of one GOD and new language which he created out of Hindi alphabets. This gave rise to a revolution in Punjab.

After 'Guru Angad Dev', 'Guru Amardasji' another Hindu got the honor of becoming the third Guru of the Sikhs. It is

said that 'Guru Amardasji' brought a pail of water daily from the well for the bath of 'Guru Angad Devji'. One day while getting the pitcher, he fell into the 'khaddi' of a weaver. When the weaver saw this, he began to shout, on which his wife replied – "Nothing, it must be that Amru only!" When Guruji came to know about this, he handed over his chair to 'Amardasji'.

Guru Amardasji was born on 5 April 1479 in the village of Basra. His father was 'Tejbhan Bhallaji', and his mother was 'Bakht Kaurji'. He laid particular stress on eradicating untouchability. At the same time, he also worked on the vital project of dividing Punjab into 22 provinces.

#### 'Guru Ramdas'

The name of 'Guru Ramdasji' another Hindu is taken as the fourth Guru of the Sikhs. He was born on 24 September 1534 at 'Bazaar Chuna Mandi' in Lahore. His birthplace is also in Pakistan nowadays. His name was 'Jethaji' in his childhood. His mother died when he was a baby only. His father's name was 'Haridas Malji Sodhi', and his mother's name was 'Daya Kaur'. His father left for heavenly abode when he was seven years old. In such circumstances, he was brought up by his maternal grandmother at his maternal grandfather's house.

'Guru Ramdasji took his chair on 1 September 1581. He was the son-in-law of the third Guru 'Amardas'. In 1577, he established a city named 'Amrit – Sarovar,' which, with time, came to be known as 'Amritsar'. In his time, he began the tradition of charity or giving donations for the Guru. With the help of this, he did social work and instilled a feeling of

patriotism in the Sikhs and laid the foundation for preparing them to fight with the foreign administration in the time to come. It is also said about 'Ramdasji' that Emperor Akbar exempted revenue of Punjab for one year at his behest. This also helped them to get enough money. His era was also significant because he made the designation of Guru hierarchical. For this reason, after him, he gave his post for his son 'Arjun Dev'.

# **Guru Arjun Dev**

.... Someone told emperor Akbar about him that he had written against Islam in 'Guru Granth Sahib'. When the emperor enquired, he realized that there was no such offensive content put in the scripture on behalf of Guruji. At this, Emperor Akbar gave 51 dinars to Guruji and expressed his regret.

After Akbar in Jahangir's time to, there was recurrence of allegations against Guruji, Jahangir thoughtlessly, without using his sense, ordered 'Chandu Dewan' to kill Guruji at this 'Chandu Dewan' first made Guruji sit on the boiling pot. Then he tried to kill him by making him sit on the hot pan, and after this, hot sand was put all over him. But Guruji kept reciting the 'Guruvani' without being deterred and bore the Mughals' tyranny silently. He knew that Mughals would have to suffer a lot in response to what they were doing to him, and it also happened afterward. In this sequence of events, 'Guru Arjun Devji' sacrificed his life for the nation, community, and religion on 16 June 1606. This was a historical work as the first Guru in the Guru practice. Immediately after this, the Sikhs opened a front against the Mughal ruler. The circumstances that developed after the

martyrdom of 'Guru Arjun Devji' prepared the arrival of 'BandaVeer Bairagi'. The sacrifice of Guruji not only filled the soil of Punjab with anger but also the Hinduist powers in the entire nation began firing arms against the Mughal predominance.

#### **Guru Har Gobindji**

'Guru Har Gobindji' is known as the sixth Guru of the Sikhs. He was the son of 'Guru Arjun Devji'. He is honored as 'Dal Bhanjan Yodha' in the Sikh history. In reality, the Mughal emperor's tyranny with 'Guru Arjun Devji' had not only boiled the blood of the Punjabi soil, but it gave birth to an extreme environment in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, where the people were tolerating the harsh and ruthless Mughal rule. In such circumstances, it was but natural that when 'Guru Har Gobindji' took to the chair, he tried to give a new identity to Sikhism.

'Guru Har Gobindji' was born on 19 June 1595 in 'Guru ki Vadali' in Amritsar, Punjab. During his period, he got the 'Akaaltakht' constructed. At the same time, he made special efforts for Sikhs to be included in the battle. He was the first Guru of Sikhs to be included in any battle. He began to inspire the Sikhs for military training. He understood that there could be a direct face-off with the Mughal administration anytime. That is why he stressed the desire to train as a soldier for the whole Sikh community. He was the first Guru who adopted the ancient political system of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, and establishing coordination between armed forces and God's force (Brahma Bal) formed the "Meeri-Peeri".

#### 'Meeri-Peeri'

The word "Meeri-Peeri" denotes that armed forces and God's force (Brahma Bal) coordinate with each other. He specified that from this time onwards, these forces would work together. 'Baba Buddhaji" presented him with two swords as a symbol of both the forces. So, this helped 'Guru Har Gobindji' to connect the Sikh philosophy with the new philosophy.

It was the first time in Punjab's history that all the Gurus and brave Hindu warriors working for the protection of the Hindu religion earned praise from the people. This helped the people understand their history better, and they got inspired to stand for the protection of religion and culture against the Mughals. Jahangir was also informed of the brave deeds of 'Guruji,' so when he got the opportunity, he got 'Guruji' jailed in a fort at Gwalior for three years continuously. This tyranny with the 'Guruji' also had an adverse effect on the Mughal administration. People felt that the Mughal emperor would treat 'Guru Har Gobindji' in the same manner as he treated 'Guru ArjunDevji'. 'Baba Buddhaji' and Bhai' Baba Gurdasji' began to revolt against the captivity of 'Guruji'. As a result, Jahangir had to free 'Guru Har Gobindji' from jail.

'Guru Har Gobindji' was the first Sikh Guru who directly participated in the battle of Rohilla, Battle of 'Kartarpur', Battle of 'Har Gobindpur', Battle of 'Gursar' and the Battle of 'Keeratpur'. 'Keeratpur' was established by 'Guru Har Gobindji'.

'Guruji' left for his heavenly abode on 19 March 1644 at 'Keeratpur' Sahib.

#### <u>'Guru Hari Rai'</u>

Guru Hari Rai was the seventh Guru of the Sikhs. Along with being a great spiritual and nationalist leader, he was also a warrior. Now the circumstances of our country were such that it was important for a Guru to be spiritual and nationalist and a warrior at the same time. This is how all Sages in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, used to be during Ramayana and Mahabharata time. Sikh Gurus followed Vedic culture. He was born in the year 1630 at Keeratpur.

'Guru Har Gobind' Saheb had declared him his successor before his death only. He was the grandson of 'Guru Har Gobind' Saheb. He was just 14 years old when Guruji declared him as his successor. This incident took place on 3 March 1644. 'Har Rai Saheb' got married to Mata Kishan Kaur, the daughter of Shri Dayaramji of Anoop City in Uttar Pradesh.

At that time, the Mughal rulers were harsh with the Sikhs Gurus and day by day the animosity was increasing. They had very well realized that if anybody is a threat to BHARAT i.e., INDIA, it is the Sikhs and the Gurus only. Aurangzeb hated 'Guru HariRai' since the beginning. He accused Guru Hari Rai of helping 'Dara Shikoh' when he was struggling for power. Once upon a time, 'Mohammad Dayaar' attacked Guru Hari Rai's convoy when he was returning home after his stay in Malwa and Doab. The Sikhs faced this handiwork of 'Mohammad Dayaar' with much bravery and sent their soldiers in the fire of hell. After the death of Shahjahan,

Aurangzeb became the emperor, and he started to treat the non-Muslim harshly, but the ones who were most affected were the Sikhs and their Gurus. The more the Mughal rulers were trying to crush the Gurus' nationalism and the Sikhs born on Punjab's soil, the more their nationalism was getting violent.

Carrying Independence's feeling in its heart, the soil of Punjab was now spitting fire against the Mughals. The Mughals' activity was intensifying the fire even more just as if you had put melted butter in it. 'Guru Hari Rai', like his ancestors, got established as brave and warrior. He did not let his ancestors' tradition down so much so that when he reached the Mughal court and 'Ram Rai' did a flawed recitation of 'Guruvaani', he did not waste time in expelling him from the Sikh community. He made solid efforts to send message that anybody who goes again the Sikh community or did an erroneous recitation of the 'Guru Granth Saheb', irrespective of his family, will have to bear harsh punishment. In reality, his message specified that it was the time for politics and religion to work in coordination means the need was to understand them as the two sides of a coin and carry out the work. It was futile to do politics without religion. He declared his youngest son 'Hari Kishen' as his successor. After that, the glorious 'Guru Sahib' lived a life like a constellation and got submerged in the eternal light on 6 October 1661.

#### Guru Hari Kishen

'Guru Hari Kishen' was, the 8th Guru of the Sikhs. 'Guru Hari Kishen' is among the Gurus who attained the Guru's post during his childhood only and died in the same period.

He was born on 7 July 1656 at Keeratpur. He was the youngest son of 'Guru Hari Rai'. He attained Guru's post because his elder brother Ram Rai' did an erroneous recitation of the 'Guru Granth Sahib' at the Mughal court and due to this 'Guru Hari Rai' became unhappy with him. 'Ram Rai' had expelled him from the Sikh community at that time. When Guruji left for his heavenly aboard, his youngest son was just five years old. He had the honor of becoming the Guru at the age of 5 years only. This incident took place on 6 October 1661.

When Ram Rai came to know that 'Guru Hari Rai' had given the seat to his youngest 'Guru Hari Kishen' in place of him, he complained to Mughal emperor 'Aurangzeb'. Then a special ambassador 'Raja Jai Singh' from Delhi sent for 'Guru Hari Kishen' to appear before the emperor. The messenger of 'Raja Jai Singh' insisted 'Guru Hari Kishen' to come to Delhi, which he first rejected but, on the messenger's, repeated request and some people's suggestion, he agreed to go to Delhi. His followers very respectfully came till the 'Panjokhra' village to send him off, whereby Guruji asked them to go back.

The place at which he stayed is known as Gurudwara 'Bangla Sahib' today. While living in Delhi, he became quite popular among the people here. Hindus and Muslims all went to him. At that time, Delhi had the outbreak of epidemics like Cholera and Measles. The people were extremely worried about it, and Guruji could not see their pain, so he pledged to serve the people suffering in that condition. Seeing his humanitarian thinking, the Muslims began to call him by the name of 'Bala Peer'. In the wake of his immense popularity, Aurangzeb could not say anything to 'Guru Hari Kishen'. He let him free like that only. But while

living with the sick people, Guruji himself got infected with Measles and high fever. He remained on the bed for many days. Many people had sensed that his life would end, so one of them very courageously ask him to name his successor. Then he took the name of 'Baba Bakala'. At that time, 'Baba Bakala' was the name of 'Guru Teg Bahadur', who in those days used to live in 'Bakala' village, near the Byas River in Punjab.

'Bala Peer' Guru 'Hari Kishen' left for heavenly abode on 30 March 1664. At a very young age, he had done a deep study of the 'Geeta' and learned it by heart, and he used to surprise the people in many things. His love for 'Geeta' signifies that all the Gurus of that time and their followers had allegiance for the Vedic culture. Hence, Hindus and Sikhs were all alike, and the question of protecting the religion was the same as preserving the Vedic religion.

After just six years of the death of Guru' Hari Kishen', 'Banda Veer Bairagi' was born in 1670. Further, we will discuss him in detail.

The speeches' Guru Govind Singhji', the father of Dushmeshused, motivate the soldiers are treasured in a collection called 'Chandi Deewaar'. The secular must take note of the couplets written in them.

मिटे बांग सलमान सुन्नत कुराना । जगे धमे हिन्द्रन अठारह पुराना ।। यही देह अंगियाँ तुरक गहि खपाऊँ । गऊघात का दोख जग सिऊ मिटाऊँ ॥ Meaning: Baang (Aazaan), Sunnat (Islam), and Quraan get eradicated from BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 's soil. Hinduism is revived, and eighteen Puranas get respect. Pray that the organs of this body should be able to assassinate all the Turks and eliminate the evil deed of cow slaughter from this earth.

# देही शिवाबर मोहे, शुभ कर्मनते कभुं नटरुं । न डरौं अरि सौं बजाय लड़ौं, निश्चय कर अपनी जीत करौं ॥

<u>Meaning:</u>O' all-powerful mother, grant us such a wish that I must not be distracted from the path of good deed. I should not be afraid of fighting with my enemy, and when I fight, I must defeat them and ensure my victory.

It is the dream of the Guru.....

# सकल जगत में खालसा पंथ गाजै , जगै धर्म हिंदू तुरक भंड बाजै ॥

<u>Meaning:</u> Says, father of Dashmesh, "Guru Govind Singhji' –

There should be a roar of the Khalsa Panth (Cult) in the whole world. There be a reawakening of the Hindu religion in the world as a whole and the symbol of all evil, sins, and untruth. Islam is eliminated from the world.

Satnaam WaheGuru Satshree Akaal

# **Chapter Three**

# Guru' TegBahadur' and his sacrifice An admirable lesson of sacrifice and immolation Discovered a new path for patriotism

Whenever the name of Guru' TegBahadur' is remembered in the Guru culture of Punjab, our heads automatically kneel in respect. It is because the sacrifice of Guru' TegBahadurji' lit a spark in contemporary society. His sacrifice acted as fuel in the burning fire.

Guru' TegBahadurji' was born on 1 April 1621 A.D, in the family of Guru' HarGovindji'. Guru' HarGovindji' named his newborn baby as 'Tyaagmal'. 'Tyaagmal' was the youngest amongst all his siblings. His eldest brother was 'Guruditta'; the second one was 'Surajmal.' The third was 'Aniraam,' and the fourth was 'Atalraam.' He had one sister named 'Kumari Veeroji.'

#### **Incident from Childhood**

When 'Tyaagmal' was just six years old, an incident occurred during the wedding ceremony of his sister' Veeroji,' which deeply affected Tyaagmal as a child. During the wedding ceremony, Mughal administrator 'Kulji Khan' fought with the Sikhs over a mere eagle. He did not just limit himself to the fight; instead, he attacked Amritsar in anger. The main reason behind this was that the Mughals did not want the Guru culture's predominance in Punjab at any cost.

Because they very well knew that this Guru culture enhanced the Hindutva powers in Punjab, which would otherwise get troublesome in the future. Thus, they planned somehow to end the authority of the Gurus from Punjab.

On the other hand, the Guru culture had lit the spirit of patriotism amongst Punjab's Sikhs. They could not bear the daily insults inflicted by the Mughals towards their Gurus and their culture. They were determined to fight with the Mughals. As a result, the two groups had a fierce war at Amritsar. Young 'Tyaagmal' witnessed this war. The bravery of Sikhs and the cruelty of Mughals created a contradiction everywhere. Young 'Tyaagmal' learned a lot from this war. Although it was the time where he would have played and enjoyed his childhood days, the situations molded him differently. He decided that he shall grow up to sacrifice his life for the country. Truly said: ----

Do not know which path we get, in which era,
Where we get deep night shrouded in Darkness,
Where Climax, were Anti-Climax, where there
may be Joy with us
Where there may be Light so much that could
win the Darkness.

Closely saw the Bravery of Father & Brother.

At the age of 9, young 'Tyaagmal' saw Guru' HarGovindji' fighting with the Mughals at Hargovindpur. In this war, Guru' HarGovindji' tossed and killed a Mughal official 'Abdulla Khan'. On seeing this great and brave act of Guru' HarGovindji', young 'Tyaagmal' got very inspired, and this

had a profound impression engraved in his heart. This attracted him to his nationality and nationalism. His soft heart started believing that Mughals are foreign usurpers who are destroying BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 's culture, religion, and grand traditions and are illegally ruling upon us.

Being under the guidance of Guru' HarGovindji', the spark of courage lit inside young 'Tyaagmal'. Now he too planned to take revenge on Mughals. It is the sentiment of nationalism which stirs the person to carry on for 24 hrs. and inspires him to cover distant lands and do something great! Similar things were happening with young 'Tyaagmal'. Coincidentally, such an opportunity arrived quickly. When young 'Tyaagmal' was 14 years old, a Pathan named 'Paida Khan' approached his army to fight Guru' HarGovindji'. Guruji sent his elder son 'Guruditta' to fight with the Pathan. Brother 'Vidhi Chand' and other Sikh warriors supported 'Guruditta' in the war.

At this time, young 'Tyaagmal' joined the war and slew his enemies fiercely and fearlessly. In this struggle for freedom for his motherland, he killed many Mughals and displayed indomitable courage and bravery. Everybody became a fan bravery. Seeing his bravery, his fatherGuru his 'HarGovindji' was really happy and spontaneously referred as 'TegBahadur'. Thus,'Tyaagmal' became to him 'TegBahadur,' famous and he is remembered as 'TegBahadur' in History.

# The cruelty of Aurangzeb and Kashmiri Pandits

In this era, the atrocities of Aurangzeb against Hindu society were increasing day-by-day. He was famous for his

cruelty and brutality. At that time, the fanaticism of Mughals for the Hindus was at its peak. As a result of which, Aurangzeb destroyed many Hindu temples during his reign. This ruler destroyed the Kashi Vishwanath temple of Mathura, Gopinath temple of Banaras, 235 temples of Udaipur, 66 temples of Amber, and several other Jaipur temples Ujjain, Golconda, Vijayanagar, and Maharashtra. In 1969 A.D., a royal order was published, which prohibited Hindus from burning dead bodies at the banks of the Yamuna River. Hindus were forced to get converted. Thus, the lives of Hindus were getting miserable day-by-day.

The destructive policies of Aurangzeb were ruining Hindus daily. Kashmiri pandits were afraid of the atrocities of Aurangzeb. 'Sher Afghan' was suppressing & destroying the Kashmiri pandits daily. The Kashmiri pandits were trapped in such a terrible situation. 'Sher Afghan' was slaying them, and the emperor was unwilling to hear a single complaint, nor was he ready to take any action against 'Sher Afghan'. Complaining to the emperor meant death, and 'Sher Afghan' was the synonym for death. Kashmiri pandits were bewildered. As a result, they planned to consult Guru' TegBahadur' for a solution.

Thus, for this wish's fulfillment, the delegation of Kashmiri pandits headed by 'Kripa Ram' was sent to Anandpur sahib in Punjab. They presented the complete narration of their misery in front of Guru' TegBahadurji'. Guruji was deeply moved upon hearing their story.

At that time, his young son 'Govindrai' was standing near him. Govindrai was curious to see his father worried, and he asked him that every day you used to discuss God and human development in the court? Why is there despair in your court and the environment so full of disappointment and hopelessness? This was the same as Nachiketa of Vedic era asking his father, "To whom would you be giving me to?"

# **Kid Govind Rai changed History**

On hearing such curious questions from his son, Guruji tried to prorogue him, but kid 'Govindrai' wanted to answer his questions. Destiny was making him say the words that were about to change History. The kid 'Govindrai' was making him speechless as he resembled curious 'Nachiketa'. He kept asking his father who these people are and what are they telling you? What do they want from you? Then Guruji explained the concerns of Kashmiri pandits and told his son about their longing desire. On guessing his son's mentality, Guruji told him, "Son! To tackle this complex situation, some known personalities must sacrifice his life."

On hearing these words from his father, Young' Govindrai' replied, "Father! No one except you is holy and selfless. These people have come here after seeing these qualities. If you consider that sacrifice is necessary, then you must sacrifice yourself. It would help if you protected these Pandits. Since you are the successor of 'Gurunanakdevji,' you have to protect his principles. It is the eternal BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n culture to preserve the refugee by even sacrificing your life.

He is given protection happily who comes into your shelter.

This life reaches its prime in the welfare of others.

# Only this is the right and everlasting form of the eternal religion.

# The eternal inspires BHARAT i.e., INDIA, forever!

## Guru' TegBahadur' took Oath.

On hearing such words from young Govindrai, Guru' TegBahadur' readily agreed to sacrifice himself. He sent Kashmiri Pandits to Aurangzeb's court to message that he wishes to talk to Aurangzeb about the proselytism being carried in Kashmir. If Guru' TegBahadur' accepts the proselytism after discussing with Aurangzeb, these people will readily accept Islam. Aurangzeb was delighted to hear this proposal. He advertised the Guruji's Delhi arrival and sent his messengers to bring Guruji as soon as possible. He thought that if Guruji accepted Islam, then entire BHARAT i.e., INDIA, would become an Islamic state. Thus, he was trying to advertise Guruji's visit as his proselytism to Islam. Guruji readily accepted the Aurangzeb's invitation and departed for Delhi.

Guruji was accompanied by his five beloved brothers' Matidasji', 'Dayalji', 'Satidasji', 'Gurudittaji' and 'Udhavji' all Hindus. Aurangzeb cunningly arrested them near Agra. The next day, he was called in the court of Aurangzeb. Aurangzeb started the discussion differently to think of Hindu society as different and renounce his dream of leading the Hindu community. When Aurangzeb finished his speech, Guruji started answering very calmly and positively. He started his conversation by referring to the great BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n culture from Vedic beliefs and the favorable global scale. Guruji explained him of one GOD of Vedas,

humanity etc. While Aurangzeb's speech was communal, the address of Guruji was compendious, propitious, comprehensive, authentic, and humanitarian. He made it very clear that humanity is foremost above all types of communalism. Aurangzeb heard Guruji's humanitarian speech very keenly. He was a staunch Muslim. He expressed himself as dogmatic and started speaking. He said that like Arab countries, he wishes that BHARAT i.e., INDIA, must have only one community, removing all mutual distinctions.

Gurudev answered that don't Shiya-Sunni fight in the regions solely inhabited by the Mohammedans? A garden looks even more beautiful with different types of flowers; similarly, this world is a lovely garden of that almighty. In this garden, different kinds of people with various mentalities live by order of almighty. If nature followed your orders, why would children take birth in Hindu houses? Only Muslim families would have had children, and this rule would have been applied automatically.

#### The sacrifice of Guruji and other Warriors

Aurangzeb was deflagrated on hearing such words of Guru' TegBahadurji', and he proposed **Guruji** to choose either Islam or death. When the Mughal emperor saw that his orders didn't affect **Guruji**, he sent **Guruji** in jail. Here he was inhumanely tortured. Guruji faced all atrocities bravely.

Later, his brother 'Matidasji' was slain at Chandni Chowk in Delhi. It is mentioned in 'Shri GuruPratap granth': - Before dying, Brother' Matidasji' was asked about his last wish. 'Matidasji' answered that he wanted his face to be kept facing his **Guruji**, so that he takes his last breath seeing his Guru. He was clenched between two wooden beams. He was facing Guru' TegBahadurji's' cage. Two executioners kept a saw on his head. The Qazi asked Bhai sahib to accept Islam. But brother 'Matidasji' was wrapped in devotion and was saying Guruvaani. So he did not answer. Thus, the Qazi ordered to saw his body. A gush of blood flowed from his body. His body was split into two parts. Many people started crying on seeing this brutal and fearful scene. But the stonehearted ones justified it for Islamic propaganda.

'Aurangzeb' killed both the brothers, 'Dayalji, and Satidasji in the same cruel way. It is said in 'Shri GuruPratap granth':- "At last, the administration advertised in entire Delhi that the Hindu Guru 'Guru' TegBahadur" will be slain on 12 *Maargsheersh, Sudi 5, Samvat 1732, Vikrami*(11 November 1675 A.D.) at Chandni Chowk, Delhi. A large crowd gathered to see this, but all of them remained a mute spectator.'

His head was cut in one stroke. There was a lot of chaos when his head fell. Brother' Jaita' took its advantage and ran away with his head. On the other hand, brother 'Lakhishah' bravely ran away with Guruji's Guruji's body. The stories of these two brave men are still being sung with reverence in Punjab.

# It is true that: ---

Whoever gave sacrifice for the motherland?

History pays tribute to them silently.

May this tribute of emotions and flowers keep ongoing.

# The grateful nation dedicates the body and soul for its warriors.

# **Chapter Four**

# The Sacrifice of 'Guru Govind Singhji' and his sons

Our character, Hero Banda veer Bairagi Ji evolved in the tenth Sikh Guru era, 'Guru Govind Singhji.' In this era, the consequences made a saint stand for the nation's work, and he did such great results, which must be mentioned in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n history. The reason why Punjab was nearly devoid of Muslims were due to his efforts and he is the one to take revenge of Guru Govind Singh, a brave Vedic Hindu warrior veer Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi).

Govindrai, the son of Guru 'TegBahadur' was born on 22 December 1666 at Patna (Bihar). The tenth Sikh Guru after Guru 'TegBahadurji' is commonly known as 'Guru Govind Singhji' Maharaj. 'Guru Govind Singhji' established the Khalsa sect in 1699 A.D. His mother's name was 'Gujri.' When Govindrai was born, Guru 'TegBahadurji' was in Assam. He was informed about Govindrai's birth by a messenger. He sent back the messenger with the message that the kid must be named Govindrai. Guru 'TegBahadur' Ji saw him for the first time after 2.5 years of his birth when he returned from Assam. Kid Govindrai was very brave from a very young age. Guru 'TegBahadur' Ji made arrangements to teach Devanagari, Gurumukhi, Farsi, and Sanskrit. He appointed munshi 'Meer Mohammad' to lead Farsi,' Pandit Kriparamji' to teach Sanskrit, and Munshi 'Sahib Chand' to teach Gurumukhi.

When he was nine years old, 'Guru Govind Singhji' handled all the responsibilities of Guru 'TegBahadurji' as his successor. At such a young age, he supported Kashmiri pandits and inspired his father to sacrifice for the noble cause. He didn't get distracted when 'Lakhi Shah' brought his father's corpse. His patience gave a hint that the kid was a great personality who was born on this earth to perform more significant tasks for this country & the religion.

He knew that:--He knew that:--I am the Sacrifice of Sacrifice
I rise for Sacrifice always.
I will keep dedicating.
My all to Mother BHARAT i.e., INDIA,
With an option less resolution
My feet will keep moving forward.
It is my good fortune to be a son of Guru
Nothing More than this!

When kind Govind Singh became the Guru, he made many important decisions. First and foremost, he saw that the Hindu society suffering under Mughal Empire must be morally boosted up. He decided to shift to the path of strength from the direction of devotion. Thus, he made Hindus follow the path of power to face the atrocities of the Mughal Empire.

'Guru Govind Singhji' knew that if the Mughal atrocities & cruelty is not tackled with strength, it would increase and destroy Hinduism. It would even destroy the Vaidik studies,

which were conserved by the Guru tradition in Punjab. The followers of the Guru Sect and other devotee Hindus started following the orders of their new Gurus. The entire country had respect for Guruji, and nationalism was at its peak, and they believed that Guruji is that sacred soul who would help them and protect them from Mughal emperors. Understand that till know no Sikhism existed in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, .

These were Hindu Gurus following Vedic roots of One GOD Omkara with no caste system.

#### Started preparing for war against the Mughals

As soon as he sat on the throne, Guru Govind Singh Ji started preparing for all the future problems. Guruji started war training at Anandpur. He ordered the fellowship (Sangat) to be ready, keep weapons, and start training. This is where Sikhs started learning true fighting spirit. On hearing his command, the Sikh boys started gathering at Anandpur sahib to sacrifice their juvenility in the feet of Guruji. This nationalism was describing many things. Patriotism was so very spread throughout the country that even timid ones started talking about bravery & courage. They organized many competitions to fill the youth with zeal, and the winner was awarded to keep up the spirit.

Gurudev started teaching & administratively explaining Sikhs & Hindus. Guruji preached them devotional knowledge & military knowledge as well. This was the reason why he made a rule that everyone should sit at the court. Once the fellowship used to sit with rosaries, warriors with weapons were permitted to sit in the court. This is to say that along with rosaries now spears had also become revered. He began to dress like a king wearing the crown and crest, etc.

while sitting in the court. This transformed the entire atmosphere of the court into a royal one. This was done to make people realize that one may leave the rosary and pick up a spear to protect his nation. And if we have the spear, then we are fully prepared to face any sudden danger. Thus, Guruji followed the same BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n culture to unite Sikhs and Hindus, which made the Kshatriya and the Brahmans work in coordination. Thus, he began to inspire his followers to move forward by establishing an equal balance between weapon and theology.

The patriotism of 'Guru Govind Singhji' was of high quality. He had a soft corner towards Kashmiri pandits. Under these qualities, he inspired his father to face the Mughals and sacrifice his life, fighting against their atrocities.

Now when he sat on the throne, these qualities became even more dominant. He inspired his disciples to be a Sikh and a Singh (Tiger). Thus, more and more people were filled with patriotism. By Sikh, it was meant to retain the force of God in a person by Tiger. It was meant to experience the power of a warrior and be ready to give up your life when the time comes.

Both Hindus and Sikhs followed the teachings of Guruji.

All my Sikhs become Tiger hearts, and I give the order.

For the sake of country and religion, Sacrifice has to be made.

He had also kept a *Ran-Jeetan Gaada*in order to excite his followers. He also used to go hunting with his *Gaada* (group). The neighborhood was 'Kahilurnagar,' whose King was 'Bhima Chandra.' When 'Guru Gobind Singhji' used to go towards Kahilur, his people used to play Nagada in the forests there. Which was considered contrary to the reputation of King 'Bhim Chandra', but his minister Devichand explained to 'Bhim Chandra' that the purpose of playing the drums of the Guru's disciples or soldiers is not to terrorize him.

Our relations have been with the Gurus for generations, and in the past, these relations have also helped each other at particular times. 'Bhim Chandra' agreed and was satisfied with the words of his minister. Later, the 'Devi Chand' made 'Guru Govind Singhji' meet his King. The King was overwhelmed when 'Guru Gobind Singhji' met him so affectionately.

'Guru Govind Singhji' had made an explicit declaration that "I will be called 'Govind Singh' only when I will get the sparrows to destroy an eagle and will see a Sikh Tiger take on a quarter-and-a-million people of the enemy.

Thus, 'Guru Govind Singhji' rose to the challenge.

As a result, there was a fierce battle between the Mughals and the Sikhs' armies near Anandpur. 'Guru Govind Singhji' himself appeared in this war.

A fierce attack on both sides was initiated. The Sikhs displayed their thrilling bravery in the presence of Guruji. The massive army of Mughals appeared to them like locusts. The military training given to the Sikhs by Guruji to date

was now being used. Seeing the fierce bloodshed committed by the Sikhs uprooted the Mughal army, and the enemy had to flee from the battlefield. In this war, 'Guru Gobind Singhji' challenged Pande khan and instigated him to fight him. Not only this, Gurudev gave two opportunities to Pande Khan to attack first. But he failed, and he turned back. Gurudev challenged him and signaled to stop. Gurudev killed him with a single arrow. For the first time, the fallen enemies on the battlefield were made to pay tribute to 'Guru TeghBahadurji' and his comrades. The fleeing Mughal army was chased till Ropar.

This battle was fought in 1700 AD.

#### **New Line of Objections**

Once due to the floods in the 'Sirsa' river, Gurudev's family members got separated from each other. 'Guru Gobind Singhji' had two sons, 'Zoravar Singh' and 'Fateh Singh' with their grandmother 'Mata Gujri.' Along with them, Guruji's chef 'Ganga Ram' was also there. That traitor planned to take Grandmother Mata with him to his village 'Sahedi.' Mata Ji went with him to his village and her two grandchildren. At that time, the emperor had conferred a prize upon 'Guru Govind Singhji's' family.

'Mata Gujri' had a bag full of gold coins seeing which the chef 'Gangaram' had terrible intentions. At the same time, he also felt that he would get a massive prize from the emperor if he getthese three arrested. As part of his plan, one night stand on his roof, he started shouting that thief had come and his house was robbed.

Understanding the sensitivity of the time, Mataji asked 'Gangaram' to remain calm. If the house has been robbed and the bag has gone, no problem, but do not make noise. After this, 'Gangaram' also informed the nearby police station about the grandmother and her two grandchildren. Knowing the truth of the robbery of Mataji's belongings, the police instead beat up 'Gangaram.' In this way, 'Gangaram' in place of the award, got the appropriate punishment.

But the inspector sent Mataji and her two sons to 'Nawab Wazir Khan' of Sir-hind. The Nawab of Sir-hind was pleased to see Mata Ji and his two grandsons before him as he wanted to get the King's praise. He kept all the three of them in a cold fort without any food. That was any way the time of the terrible cold wave.

The next morning, 'Nawab Wazir Khan' ordered the three of them to appear before him in his court. He started encouraging these people to abandon their sacred religion and accept the Muslim faith. Guruji's son 'Zoravar Singh' was furious at that time. He told 'Nawab Wazir Khan' in harsh words that no one was born who could kill my father, nor could anyone make us change our religion. There has been a tradition of dignity and Sacrifice in our family, and we will not let any stain spoil it. 'Nawab Wazir Khan' became very angry on hearing the courageous words of the Guru's sons. Thus, both the brave boys, under the guidance of their grandmother 'Mata Gujri,' refused to bow down before 'Wazir Khan.' Even after the efforts of several days, when 'Nawab Wazir Khan' was not successful, he started moving towards punishing the two brave boys.

It is written on page 698 of 'Sri Guru Pratapgrantha': "Zoravar Singh made it clear to Nawab Wazir Khan that we
are sons of great figures like 'Guru Govind Singh'. Our
grandfathers like 'Guru Tegh Bahadur' have martyred, the
name of our clan be tarnished. The custom of our family is The head can be cut, but our religion shall remain!"

Likewise, Fateh Singh also said in excitement: --- "Listen, Subedar! We reject your faith. We will not give up our religion. You were stupid! Do you give us temptations in the world? We are not going to fall into your trap." By killing our grandfather, the Turks have ignited a fire in which they will be consumed. Our death will spread this fire and transform it into a forest fire. We won't leave the religion. We will uproot the Turks. "

Hearing this, the Nawab suddenly exclaimed: - "Snakes babies are snakes only."

After that, the Qazi declared: Both the children of the Guru should be brick-walled alive!

Hearing the Qazi's decision, the Nawab gave his consent, and the preparations began for the walling up alive of both the Tiger hearted sons of the mother, BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . When they heard about this punishment for themselves, they were not scared one bit! On the contrary, they sat happily as if nothing had happened. They made it clear that:

The foundation of the tradition our ancestors had kept

We are fortunate to get this punishment.

### We accept this happily that we are not scared one bit.

## 'Aarya Dharma' does not turn its face away from Sacrifice!

Today, in reality, they were feeling happy that they were going to follow the path of Sacrifice of their grandfather 'Guru Teg Bahadur Ji.' Their grandmother also felt pleased to learn about this punishment of their grandsons. She very bravely patted their backs and congratulated them that they were bravely going to follow their tradition.

#### **Gave Superlative Sacrifice**

As per the order of 'Nawab Wazir Khan,' now for both the sons' alive brick-walling, the wall had begun to be constructed. It was just a coincidence that the wall was first built up from the younger brother 'Fateh Singh's side and came up till his neck. Seeing this, the elder brother had tears in his eyes. The Qazis also thought that perhaps 'Zoravar Singh' had become scared to see his death before him. And they saw a ray of hope that now both the Guru sons could accept Islam. Seeing tears in his elder brother's eyes, the younger brother asked him why he was doing this? At this, what 'Zoravar' replied is filled with immense pride and dignity. He said, "Fateh! I am not one bit scared of death. Being the sons of that father and grandfather, there is no question of being afraid of dying. But I am sad because

"You are my younger brother and came to this world after me,

#### I had to go first, but how can you go, Tears are not of fear, but out of affection, brother!

## They do not stop when a loved one disappears!"

Dear beloved! I had come before you in the world, so it should have been my privilege to go from this world before you. But I see that you are going first. I am not able to bear the pain of my little brother going first. And I consider it my misfortune. This is the only reason my eyes have tears. The first right on the moments of Sacrifice should have been mine, but God's will have had snatched it from me.

In this way, the cruel and ruthless 'Nawab Wazir Khan' and his Qazis, in the name of fulfilling their duty and serving Islam, brick-walled our Tiger hearted sons. They did not know that the Sacrifice of our brave sons had made BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 's path of revolution even brighter. On the other hand, when 'Mata Gujari' heard the story of the Sacrifice of her two grandsons, she kept her mortal remains at the feet of God in such a manner as if a priest of a temple offers flowers in the feet of God.

In Sirhind, there lived a person called 'Todarmal' who had immense faith in'Guru Govind Singhji.' When that patriot and Guru devotee was informed that Gurudev's sons were being tortured to death, he went to redeem the sons. But before he could reach, the Sacrifice had happened! Showing exemplary patience in the time of pain, 'Todarmal' asked for the dead bodies of all three, the grandmother and her two grandsons. At this, the Nawab said, "Spread as many gold

coins on the ground as you can, and you can get that much of ground for this work!" After this, the Guru devotee spread the gold coins on the requisite land and acquired the dead bodies from the Nawab and, with great reverence, cremated the three patriots who sacrificed their lives for Mother BHARAT i.e., INDIA, .

This event is dated 27 December 1704 AD. On the other hand, when Guru Govind Singh was informed of the sacrifices, he said that as this plant got uprooted, in the same way, the Turks regime will be uprooted from BHARAT i.e., INDIA, one day. My Sikhs will wreck Sirhind one day. And our character hero 'Banda Veer Bairagi' made the prophecy of 'Guru Govind Singhji' Maharaj's come real one day.

We will say this for the sacrificed Guru sons of Mother BHARAT i.e., INDIA, :

Sacrifices liberate a nation, giving a gift is religion; it is our best act for our culture's safety. Struggle for the sake of Ideals and die for the ideals

Whoever gets it, take it as a Pinnacle!

#### **Chapter Five**

## Circumstances during the Birth of 'Banda Veer Bairagi'

As usual, Adi Shankaracharya was going towards the Ganges on that day, too, for having a bath. On the way, a *Chandal* (low caste man) was standing barring his form with his four dogs. Seeing him, Shankaracharya, indicating to stay away, cried in a loud voice – "Go away, go away."

Even after hearing Shankaracharya, *Chandal* did not even move around from his place.

He replied, "O Mahatma! By hundreds of sentences of Veda, you preach the principle of unity of Brahma and life. On the one hand, you say that there is only one Brahma who is present in all.

Like the sky, he is extensive and calm.

On the other hand, you imagine a distinction in that unique Brahma. It is surprising. I am holy and unholy. So, stay away?

How fake is your request? You are disregarding the Brahma located in all the bodies. Is it acceptable for such a wise or knowledgeable person to behave like this?

- By saying this, the *Chandal* (low caste) became silent.

His words shook Acharya Shankar deep inside. Shankaracharya kept staring at him for a while. He realized his mistake. He then corrected his mistake and started saying to that *Chandal* – "You are truly enlightened. Your statement is completely true."

After this, the shlokas by which Acharya Shankar praised Chandal (low caste) are famous as 'Manish Panch.' It is explained as "I am Brahma, and the entire world is also a form of Brahma, one, which is strongly believed, be it a Chandal or someone else, is my Guru. According to the legend, Lord Shankar was present in Chandal's disguise, and he was testing the spiritual knowledge of Acharya Shankar.

The secret of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 's greatness is that every great person here has to through tests in due course of time, and who has succeeded is called 'the Prince of Fate' (Muqaddar ka Sikandar). This means that we have a test of knowledge because wearing the covering of expertise is a different thing, but to embrace wisdom, take it to heart, and imbibe it in your conduct is ultimately the opposite.

He who has pretended to be knowledgeable is unknown, but the one who has imbibed it in his conduct is knowledgeable! All the differences of Mind (Mansa), Speech (Vacha), and Action (karma) have been erased, and by coordinating these three, they have become identical.

The one who knows must use his intellect.

He becomes the leader of the nation revered by everyone!

BHARAT i.e., INDIA, has considered him great, who has imbibed his knowledge in his conduct. The person who has only pretended to be knowledgeable did not give it his heart, did not confess his self-acceptance, and did not express his reverence for him by imbibing it in his conduct, no matter what he was, BHARAT i.e., INDIA, did not consider him great. BHARAT i.e., INDIA, has denied hypocrisy, ignorance, and falsehood, etc. Artificial knowledge causes our downfall and causes our destruction, while the wisdom put into Practice causes our rise and development.

Great men do not cover themselves in knowledge, but they bring experience in their conduct. 'Always speak the truth' - All the disciples of Guru Dronacharya read these words, and just the next day, they had told Guruji that they had learned it. There was only one Yudhishthira who kept saying not only the next day but also for many other days that he could not understand the lesson yet. Guru Ji shouted - "Yudhishthira! You are stupid. All the children learned the lesson on the first day. Why can't you understand it? Then, sincere Yudhishthira said very innocently - Master! Even after trying hard for so many days, I have not been able to speak the truth. So how can I say that I have memorized the lesson? Guru Ji realized that the most deserving of all your disciples is Yudhishthira, who does not adorn the covering knowledge, but takes it to his heart and imbibes it in his conduct. Since then, Yudhishthira became the subject of the special blessings of Guruji.

In the furnace of sufferings, bear the fury bear the pain.

He becomes a great man. All the sins were eliminated.

Gold must be heated first to become an ornament, and not only does it have to be heated, but it has to come out of the furnace and suffer many blows from the hands of the goldsmith. Similarly, the idol kept for worship in the temple also must suffer thousands of impacts from the sculptor's chisel. Diamonds must be buried thousands of years in a mine to become valuable. All these examples show that by staying in the furnace of Practice first and then coming out of the stove of Practice, by bearing many injuries of his craftsman, one achieves greatness. One becomes a great man, a man of history, and one becomes a hero of history.

The life of our famous hero Banda Veer Bairagi is a life made up of many such tests. He also agreed to stay in the furnace and came out of the stove and accepted several blows. He also admitted to being buried in the earth to become a diamond and happily took many craftsmen's blows to become the idol of the sacred temple of Mother BHARAT i.e., INDIA, .

When he stood in front of Guru Gobind Singh, he could not stop short of expressing his reverence for the Guru by bowing with respect before him. In that devotion, he made it clear that "I am nothing." Similarly, when he stood among his followers or devotees, he never made me feel that "I am different from you or greater than you" while living among them.

He also demonstrated equality by staying between them. He succeeded in presenting an egoless personality that he and the ordinary people are all the same and are warriors alike, working for Mother BHARAT i.e., INDIA, .

This worshipper of Mother BHARAT i.e., INDIA, was born in 1670 in a Rajput family in Rajouri or Rajauri is a town in Rajouri district in the union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . It is located about 155 kilometers from Srinagar and 150 km from Jammu city on the Poonch Highway. At that time, Delhi's ruler was the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb, whose atrocities and bigotry policies terrorized BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . During the rule of that cruel king, the life of Hindus became difficult. The pages of history to date are bloodstained by the types of atrocities he inflicted on the Gurus of Punjab. Many Hindu temples were destroyed during the reign of this murderous king. At the same time, the process was going on to take off the 'Janeu' of innocent Hindus and convert them into Muslims every day.

'Guru Gobind Singhji' and his father 'Guru Tegh Bahadurji' and many other revolutionaries were grappling with such atrocities of Aurangzeb. People were willingly sacrificing themselves.

Overall, there was a challenge everywhere in that period of atrocities on Hindus, calling for another great man's arrival. There was a call for revolution about, and defiance pervaded everywhere! 'Guru Tegh Bahadurji' had given his sacrifice.

Similarly, 'Guru Govind Singhji' had also sacrificed his two sons. Due to which the circumstances had become even more challenging.

The call was everywhere, and so was the challenge.

### Men-women were keen on discovering the new dawn.

Just then, as a response to this challenge pervading everywhere, in 1970, GOD sent magnanimous earthmoving, towering personality between us. During the reign of Mughal emperor Shahjahan, 'Guru Gobind Singhji' had declared his independence. This event dates back to 1655 AD. As a result, Aurangzeb had become angrier with him. In 1658, when Aurangzeb put his father in jail and sat on the throne, he became even harsher towards 'Guru Govind Singhji.'

Our Hero child "Lakshman Dev" was gifted with unique talents since his childhood only. As a child, he had learned to be a commander. He also gained a lot of skill in archery. He had become a full-fledged horse rider, while he had no competitor in archery.

He never missed his target. These talents visible in 'Lakshman Dev' were expressing his future in his childhood. By seeing him, one could easily make out that once this child grows up, he will prove to be very useful for the country, society, and nation. It was challenging to find such an archer and such a horse rider. Indeed, Mother BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 's destiny was preparing him for herself. He will be savior and destroyer of savages looting Mother BHARAT i.e., INDIA, .

If we search for the reason for the tradition of the time-totime sacrifices, we will find many incidents that would excite us to make the sacrifice for the country and the nation, even in the Mahabharata (A. 145 p. 6007), 'Shri. Maheshwar' says to Uma, "I now tell the primary method of sacrificing a nondisabled man. Listen! To protect the poor and needy, sacrifice is essential for a Kshatriya. The warrior offers his life to repay for his master's food, the Brahmachari sacrifices his life for the Guru's benefit, to protect the cows, villages, and the Brahmins. This is the law of scripture. "

On the same page, it is also clearly written in the Mahabharata that – "For the sake of protection of self-governance or to save the people suffering from evil rulers, Kshatriya or Rajputs should give up their lives by fairly following the path of war."

It means that for the protection of self-government and to liberate the people suffering from evil rulers is an essential part of our religion.

Therefore, when 'Guru Tegh Bahadur' or 'Guru Govind Singh' was declaring war against the Mughal emperor and facing their atrocities, it should be understood that they were following the Vedic religion. Protecting people from evil rulers is an essential part of our faith. This is our duty for the nation, and this is our duty for our government.

Throwing light on this duty for the government, the 'Mahabharata' writes further: --- "It is further stated that the servant who is present with the master, to repay for his nation, to work for him and help him by leaving the love for his life and sacrificing it for him, goes to the virtuous worlds".

Just as the home environment of an alcoholic affects his children and even those who come to his family, similarly, the environment of a society and nation also affects the visitors and the children born in it.

Suppose our national attribute is sacrificed for religion and caste or giving our superlative sacrifice while protecting self-rule. In that case, it is natural that every child born here will be filled with patriotism.

'Lakshman deva' could not be an exception to this principle. When he was learning horse riding and archery, he also meant to protect the country and religion. It is possible that the child may not know that you have to fight the Mughals one day. Still, it is so confident that it was not just learning for a hobby when he was learning riding and archery. Always, he also knew that in the future, he does not know which primary responsibility could come by or how to make any such commitment, which can benefit the country and religion. All the great men who have been born in this world; superior qualities are seen in them in their childhood only. Many things that people take a long time to learn were able to grasp at their tender age. And those skills become very beneficial in the future.

#### The duty for the nation is the greatest, say the Vedas and scriptures.

## If weapons are, on the one hand, scriptures are protected.

That is why childhood is called the foundation of the rest of life. The stronger the foundation, the more stable and beautiful the building can become!

If the foundation is weak, then the strength of the building is always doubtful. It is under suspicion. The great man is the one who strengthens his foundation or says that the one whose foundation is strong can later do great things in his life. Were the conditions being created for the child "Lakshman Dev," or was he creating the circumstances himself? If we think about this question, it is clear that the child 'Lakshman Dev' was making conditions for himself. If he learned horse riding and archery and this talk had not reached 'Guru Govind Singhji' at that time, then he would never think of including him to work for the country and religion leaving his Practice. The child 'Lakshman Deva' brought his karmic skills to the pinnacle of success, which made him famous all over. As a result, this praise reached Guruji. When Guruji felt the appropriate time, he considered his brave son to be a suitable character for protecting the country and religion and brought him out of his penance.

#### **Chapter Six**

#### "Lakshman Dev" became 'Bairagi Madho Das.'

Since the ancient period, only BHARAT i.e., INDIA, is known as the fertile land for giving birth to revolutionary leaders. Here, the saints have also brought revolutions. With their unique inventions, they have made the world miraculous and made their life blessed by giving it the benefit of their innovations. These humanist revolutionary saints, kings, emperors, and warriors revolted when the system had become unbearable or atrocious. Some new or furious tyrant foreigner was trying to destroy the old and good traditions. There was a revolt when, during the development of humanity, some evil powers came to the fore and began to dominate against humanity. Revolution also happened when the powers of breaking, manipulating, and in some way, disregarding the Vedic religion, Culture and decorum began to stand up. This is why foreigners have named this revolutionary soil, the soil of worshippers of Culture and faith as the 'cradle of culture.' 'Jagliet' has wonderful words as if performing the Aarti written in the 'Bible in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, ': "The Ancient BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n soil: 'cradle of culture.' 'Namaskaar' to you! O' revered motherland, even the uncultured and barbaric attacks that went on for centuries, were not able to push you in the pit of oblivion. Thus, many salutations to you, the mother of devotion, love, and art, dear BHARAT i.e., INDIA, ! Many congratulations to you! May God bless us shortly to welcome your ancient glory to the western world!"

## The flag bearer of religion and carrier of civilization

For the safety of culture O' mother, you have produced many superheroes.

The world is indebted to you from which it can never be freed.

## We will be blessed only when you will be praised everywhere!

The touching words of this foreign scholar areas if calling BHARAT i.e., INDIA, O' holy land, BHARAT i.e., INDIA, ! Why were you not my motherland? It is as if the author is saying about BHARAT i.e., INDIA, that people born in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, or take pride in calling BHARAT i.e., INDIA, as their motherland are fortunate. And why would we not be fortunate? Because to protect this holy motherland, many scholars, writers, kings, maharajas, warriors have given their superlative sacrifice from time to time - making this fertile land so sacred and filled with values that when we put its holy particles on our forehead, we feel the same joy as a devotee who gets the vision of God after self-realization or after a long time of separation, when a mother meets her son.

In our childhood, we do not know how often we have been a practitioner putting the particles of holy soil on our forehead by rolling in it. And not only this, we have a tradition in which hermits here live with ashes on their bodies.

In our childhood, when rolling in this soil, we had applied it on our bodies so whether it was like a game, but it was as if at that time we got absorbed in those sacred rituals of patriotism which helped us to make us determined to stay indebted to this holy land forever. That is why a citizen of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, does not know when he took the pledge to remain indebted to this sacred land! Honestly, it is a miracle of this sacred soil of this holy land!

The particles of our devoted land give this message,

BHARAT i.e., INDIA, is the single axis of the religion of the whole earth.

Always live for this and keep dying for this. 'VayamRashtreJagriyam' is the preaching of Veda.

These religious values were instilled in our character hero 'Banda Veer Bairagi' in childhood only who quickly covered his body in the holy soil of this land and got filled up with a sublime sense of patriotism.

When he was growing up, his values began to show up in the same way as the farmer's crop starts to flower up after getting water. About this great warrior and the loyal servant Bairagi,' mother Bharati. 'Banda Veer Paramanandji writes in his book 'Banda Veer Bairagi': - "I am convinced by the study of the BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n history that the person who in simple speech is known as 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' was an extraordinary man. I see that uniqueness in his life, which cannot be seen in any great man in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, and the entire world. It is useless to compare the divine spirits, yet there are some qualities in the Life of 'Bairagi,' which are neither visible in 'Rana pratap' nor in 'Shivaji Maharaj.' During the reign of Muslims, the example of 'Veer Bairagi' was a real ethnic example. In the Hindu warrior clan, 'Bairagi' was a staunch Hindu. A sense of love for the creed worked within the Sikhs. The Rajputs and the Marathas thought that just their respective provinces were their country. Bairagi neither joined the cult, nor did he care about any particular province. His soul had exclusive devotion and unfathomable love towards Hinduism and Hindu caste. His blood became furious when Hindus were tortured.

He used the same means to avenge these atrocities, by which the Muslims had tried to suppress the Hindus.

We accept violence also, in defense of nonviolence,

Eliminating the sinner is the service for the country.

Dadhich religion seems to be the best for us. We adopted forever Renunciation as well as Charity.

'Banda Veer Bairagi' was enraged to see the atrocities on Hindus' - When we say or hear this, it does not mean that 'Banda Veer Bairagi' was communal and did not tolerate atrocities only on Hindus alone and liked to see Muslims being tortured.

If we read this sutra sentence in such a way that a Hindu is human in real sense and context, his attitude, his life purpose, his thinking, his understanding, his values, etc. are also filled with morality, and it can be said clearly that this is why a Hindu can never be violent. He very well knows and understands the mystery of the subtle feelings of love and brotherhood. Therefore, it cannot violate the rights of others. To be generous to the caste-community with such a human view and to protect its interests is the first duty of every person in a civilized society. Therefore, by getting enraged on seeing the atrocities of a Hindu, every Kshatriya has to become violent against the person involved in torturing a human value. BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n Culture is the Culture which follows the real meaning of this thought.

BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n Culture always teaches to oppose atrocities, which may be anywhere, any kind, in any field, or by any power. This is why people, when like' Banda Veer Bairagi,' who had become saints and due to disillusionment with the world got submerged in spiritual delight. They go in penance for the attainment of self-realization and Salvation. Still, they return from that path when someone tells them that the powers oppressing the world's noble forces were multiplying, or the evil powers were making life difficult or impossible for the aristocratic authorities.

Although the path of Salvation was leading them to the ultimate peace, they also abandon it for the welfare of the people. At that time, they consider it more important that there is no more significant work in this world than this body coming handy for the people's welfare. The people of the world keep protecting this body and preventing it from becoming philanthropic for another, while BHARAT i.e., INDIA, has followed its 'Dadhich Dharma' since ancient times. What is the reason? If we think about the cause, then

special attention needs to be paid to the words of 'Sri Kirshna': -

"They (Hindus) know that at the core of this material creation lies the truth and the elements of the divine self, which no sin can pollute. No misconduct can corrupt, and no ill-feeling can pollute which fire cannot burn, and water cannot soak, which heat cannot dry, and death cannot kill. In their eyes, this nature of the human soul is as true as any artificial material for tempting a western man."

In this thinking lies the power which has kept them invincible amidst centuries of persecution, foreign invasion, and atrocities. Today the Hindu nation is alive, and great spiritual men continue to be born even in the days of a terrible calamity. For hundreds of years, the waves of invasion have been breaking objects and harming the nation. The swords have struck, and loud slogans of 'Allah Hu Akbar' have been raised, but these floods have receded, but it has failed to change our national ideology. How could this Hindu community not die after bearing with thousands of years of misery and struggles? If our ethics are so bad, why have we not been erased from the earth's surface till now? Did the various foreign conquerors lack anything to crush us? Then why did the Hindus could not be destroyed like many other countries?

The BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n nation cannot die. It is immortal and will remain as long as this idea stays a foundation until its people will not give up on spirituality. "

#### **Great changes in life**

When the child 'Lakshman Dev' stepped in his youth, a great event happened in his life. This event proved to be a tremendous transformative in his life. It was the same type of event that occurred in the Life of Mahatma Buddha. When he saw an older man for the first time in his life, he asked his charioteer, who was this?

And why did he reach this stage?

Why did his body take such a dilapidated state? Then his charioteer told him that this was an older man, and when old age comes, the person's body accepts such a shape!

Mahatma Buddha asked the charioteer very quickly, O charioteer! Will my body also become like this one day?

Then the charioteer said: - "Yes, your majesty! It is certain. Whoever has come into this world, he is going to experience this kind of state. The childhood disappears, and very soon, the youth is also lost somewhere, and the old age makes its permanent abode in this body. Your Majesty! It does not go back, but it takes this body along with it! "

This changed the heart of Mahatma Buddha. He had never experienced this while living in the palace and had not heard from anyone that this body from childhood to youth and from youth to old age attains death! That day, he got to know about his body and its various stages. His pain made him groan! He felt that nothing was kept in these royal pleasures of the world. This is only a source of enjoyment. These will give birth to diseases, and in the end, we will die! It would be better if we get saved from these diseases and the sorrows arising from these diseases. It

must become our aim in life to attain liberation and tread on the path of Salvation. This was the reason that he changed the direction of his life from here.

One such change came in the Life of 'Valmikiji,' and one such change also came in the Life of 'Maharishi Dayanandji.' This is to say that such incidents occur in the lives of great men who change their lives. Something similar was going to happen with the young man 'Lakshman Dev' today. Did he not know where destiny was going to take him today? But today, fate had taken him on a great path, and this incident happened in this way that the young man 'Lakshman Dev' went hunting even today as usual. 'Lakshman Dev', who had reached the distant forest, saw that a deer was running leaps and bounds. 'Lakshman Dev' felt that he had found the prey.

He, too, started following him. As soon as the appropriate opportunity came, the arrow came out of the bow. It was famous for him that like 'Ramachandraji,' none of his arrows went blank! Today 'Lakshman Dev' had become famous for notching a sure shot. The target hit bullseye, and the deer fell on the ground. Lakshman ripped the abdomen of the deer. It was pregnant. Some children came out of their stomachs. The mother died in agonizing pain. 'Lakshman Dev' saw this compassionate scene with sad eyes.

This incident had a profound effect on his sensitive heart. He felt as if he had committed a great sin. People snatch the mother's lap from the children by killing their mother, but he had taken away her mother's womb from the children.

Looking at the poor children, he groaned with deep anguish. He could not bear their suffering. Their agonizing death left him shaken from inside. Now he was cursing himself that what has been done by him? He was shocked and felt that he had done great harm to them, which should not have happened. He had killed giant creatures with his bow and arrow to date, but killing young children? Seeing this for the first time today, he felt that the bow and arrow also caused atrocities and sins. Such sentiments shook this great warrior of ours. He got immersed in self-realization, and in these moments, he was filled with determination to give a new direction to life. In those moments, he decided to renounce the world!

This is a religious ground of realization,
Keep walking, keep walking, this is the
message of Vedas,
Learn to respect the life of each creature
With this feeling, BHARAT i.e., INDIA, is the
crown of this world.

A very famous example is Emperor 'Ashoka', who also had a heart change after seeing the 'Kalinga' war. Seeing the dead bodies lying on the battlefield, the heart of our emperor was filled with pain. After that, there was a huge change in his life, but in Ashoka's context, when we talk about his change of heart; we find that his mourning became great mourning for his country. He adopted an almost surrender-like position even before those who had damaged the country, religion, and Culture. Our country had to suffer heavy losses in the coming years. Non-violence itself was presented in such an exaggerated manner that

the emperor even turned away from the violence to protect non-violence. The administrative post, which was created for discharging the religious duties, showed its back to it. This was the state of apostasy, which caused great harm to the country. But when we talk about the change of heart of 'Lakshman Deva,' it is revealed that he was not becoming 'Ashoka.' The events of his life proved that he did not hesitate in adopting violence for the sake of non-violence and left no stone unturned to give up his all when the time came to give the noble power of the country a peaceful life.

The scene of the groaning children dying before him agitated him to such a limit that he pledged that in future he would always refrain from committing such a disastrous crime and will not become the soul of a lifeless, helpless creature.

This pledge of our great warrior is a Vedic pledge in which emphasis is laid on respecting all beings' lives. It is no crime to become a destroyer of lives, especially those creatures or people proving to be dangerous for the other animals or human race or were making life miserable for them. 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' very well understood this limit in the form of 'Lakshman Dev.'

Renunciation arose in 'Lakshman Dev.' Accepting the feelings of his heart, he renounced the world. From here, he became 'Bairagi.' He saw the world indulging in an uproar, suffering, and evil character, and he realized that he was beneficial to deviate from it and adopt the path of self welfare. In the world, when we go to the cemetery to perform the last rites after the death of someone, we get a feeling of detachment. We think that this is our final

destination, and when we reach here, we have no money, no wealth for which we keep struggling so much! A Rajput fierce warrior became a Sanit.

Then we feel that we should move away from everything, but as soon as we return from there, we see that the deceased person's sons and grandsons start fighting for the property for the wealth of the man who had passed away. Seeing their fighting or disputes related to wealth and parcel of the world, we tend to forget the momentary resolutions of renunciation and start searching for the alternatives that become the means for misleading us. Moving away from all these things and possessing Shiva's determination, 'Lakshman Dev' had become a real saint. He adopted the path of sainthood.

Bhai Parmanandji writes about the enormous changes within 'Lakshman Dev' as a result of his mentality of attainting sainthood: -

"Our 'Bairagi' kicked the worldly pleasures aside to travel to holy places in search of virtuous company and finally camps in the forest of Panchavati in the desire of extreme penance. It was the same auspicious forest where 'Shri Ramchandraji' along with 'Sita' and 'Lakshman' to live in the exile. Living in this forest, 'Bairagi' began his meditation. Whenever there was a meeting of the sages, he would discuss with them all about meditation. After meditating for some time, a great sage met him. He looked after him and served so well that he acquired the status of a master. At this time, he was 22 years old. From here, 'Bairagi' took his seat in a place near 'Nandednagar' on the banks of river 'Godavari.' Gradually, the stories of his competence,

knowledge began to spread in the community. People started coming to him and began to consider him their Guru. The position of 'Bairagi' appeared like 'Bali' in the south. The people thought that he possessed an extraordinary supernatural power who had tamed the genies and the ghosts". Bairagi gained Siddhis due to his meditation and enormous power and Roar of a lion. His will settled in middle of his head, and he had power to change things by mind due to his control of Indriyas.

Now 'Lakshman Dev Bairagi' had become 'Madho Das' and experienced the joy of a 'Mahanta.' He was smitten by his beloved. Having freed himself from the world's desires, he was now immersed in the passion of that supreme bliss that only a few people can feel, or this feeling is awakened in only a few people. He attained that joy, which is referred to as the attainment of spiritual bliss (ataam ras) in 'Geeta' and was mesmerized by that bliss referred to as the joyful feeling of 'Soma Rasa' by our Vedic Saints.

#### **Chapter Seven**

## "I am your man only." Painted in the color of that Nation, attained the glow of that bliss

## The bliss of God spreads everywhere; distress and fear would keep away.

'Bairagi' from 'Lakshman Dev' had become 'MadhoDas,' was now living in a different world. He had given up all the material pleasures of this world. Now his court was held as before, but the supernatural power and spirituality was discussed. The devotees used to come and take his blessings but, at the same time, took advantage of hearing the discussion of God. Everything was going very well! In this spiritual court of 'MadhoDas,' all the luxuries were established. The number of his devotees continued to grow. Now 'Madho Das' had got many such devotees ready to sacrifice everything to his name and work. Parmanandji,' while discussing the luxurious life of Madho Das and after leaving that world, the happiness and prosperity he achieved in this world, writes: "Wherever, in the name of religion, the monasteries and priestly (Mahanti) throne are established, those names are referred to as the path of truth, but in reality, are the tool of creating this world. The spiritual progress of these (mathaadheesh)is only the slave of comfort and physical pleasures. The misinterpretation of words deceives the world. "

BHARAT i.e., INDIA, is a spiritual country, and there is a very long line of people supporting those doing good work. With their whole body, mind, and wealth, they keep the people doing good work to uplift and progress the country, religion, and society.

It has been BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 's ancient tradition to give a portion of your earning for the country, religion, and society. Inspired by this rite, people were giving donations, etc. to 'Madho Das.' Although the truth is that Madho Das' was not doing anything for the country and religion at this time. He left the world for self-welfare. Now he had nothing to do with the world. Leaving the worries of the material world in this world only, in the company of the spiritual power, he was enjoying in its supreme bliss. He saw that his benefit was in staying lost in that joy only. When one becomes detached from the world, he does not benefit from working for it. He leaves the worldly pleasures for the world and establishes a relationship with that supreme power which keeps oozing droplets of bliss! When a holy soul gets addicted to such drops, it gets soaked in it and starts living in that sentiment!

# Whoever is soaked in the color of the Lord becomes abundantly rich. The world appears colorless to him; the people appear poor.

It is also right about the people that they run more behind the person who turns away from the world. The common people embrace him, who kicks the globe, tells it that I have nothing to do with you, and they are always ready to sacrifice their all for him. Perhaps this is why a poet has written: -

## The world used to run away when I used to call. Ever since I started hating it, it is desperate to come.

At the time when 'Madho Das' was sitting in this ashram of 'Panchavati,' after giving up all the pleasures of the world, 'Guru Govind Singhji' in Punjab was doing great work to protect Hinduism while leading the Sikhs on which we have thrown our light in earlier pages. Almost at the same time, in the south, 'Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj' and his successor were doing more immense work than just dying for the Hindu self-rule. It is meant to say that be it north or south, in both places, Hindutva's sound was echoing. People were working under the leadership of their two leaders to get freedom from the Mughal rule of that time. If we call 'Guru Govind Singhji' the leader of North BHARAT i.e., INDIA, this great work was being carried out under the strong leadership of 'Shivaji' and his successors. They emerged as the flag bearer of the power of Hindutva in the south.

All of them wanted to push the Mughal power out of this country and hoist Hindutva's flag. They were determined to re-establish the Hindutva rule in this country and make it resonate with the Vedas' sacred hymns. Overall, the Hindu revolution's sound was echoing everywhere in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 's air and was filling the sky with very artistic music of patriotism.

On the other hand, having given up all this, that is to say, being utterly disinterested towards it, our charismatic hero

was sitting rapt in devotion in the ashram of 'Panchvati' and seeking the real pleasure of living in discussing God with just some of his devotees. The music of devotion was echoing everywhere in the ashram of 'Madho Das.' There was spiritual peace in it, and people got relief from the material world's misery by going there. This was the reason why people liked being there, and they enjoyed discussing God. 'Madho Das' had no concern at the time about the activities of 'Guru Govind Singhji' in the north and 'Shivaji Maharaj' or his successors in the south. Overall, for them, at this time, the country and religion had taken a back seat, and attainment of God through self-welfare had become his aim in life.

# Not worried about the country neither any concern for religion All attention focused on God, in control, is now time.

Discourses were going on at the place of a saint when a curious fellow very humbly asked: "Gurudev! Why can't I concentrate on meditation?"

On hearing this, the saint replied in a very polite manner:
- "Son! Concentration in meditation will arise only when you feel restless for it".

Then Gurudev told an excellent anecdote to clear the doubts of his curious disciple.

He said that once upon a time, a jackal was very thirsty. The jackal became anxious and went to the bank of the river and started drinking water. Seeing the jackal's craving for water, a fish swimming in the river asked him: "Brother, why do you so happy in drinking water? Why don't I feel the same happiness even when I live in this water?"

The jackal understood the mental condition of the fish. He, too, took the right path to give her the correct answer. The jackal immediately caught the fish and threw it on the scorching sand. The fish started tossing about in agony in just a few moments without water. His situation had become very pathetic. Now she had reached near death. Then the jackal threw her into the water again, after which the fish came to life, and she said to the jackal: - "Jackal brother! I now come to know that water is my life. Without this, I can't live!"

Guruji, after narrating this incident from resolving the doubts of his curious disciple, said that "Son!

Like a fish, when a man realizes the importance of meditation with deep interest and starts feeling that he cannot live without it, he can only concentrate on meditation. We have to make meditation a necessity of our life for which you need to create restlessness in your mind. These words of Guruji had cleared the doubts of the disciple completely.

'Madho Das' had left the world, producing a similar kind of restlessness within him. Therefore, it could no longer be expected that he would be trapped again in the attractions of the world, which he had already kicked and come here. This was why he was utterly devoid of the country's problems and got absorbed in his devotion in his ashram. 'MadhoDas' was now being praised for his spiritual feeling and devotion to God all around the country. Gradually, his fame reached the ears of 'Guru Gobind Singhji,' who was doing vital work at that time. And the result was to find and polish the faces for the protection of the country and religion. He was looking for the faces, searching for them. He was doing the job of diving deep and finding pearls, and with those pearls, he was preparing such a garland for that could be the pride of the neck of Mother BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . He was selecting priceless pearls, and by this great deed, he was fighting for the country's freedom struggle at his level, in his way, and with the help of his solutions.

He required the pearls for the garland for the neck of Mother BHARAT i.e., INDIA, but also needed warriors who would have the ability to cut the trap of Mother BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . This was the reason that he was looking for the pearls as well as polishing them.

Any warrior he found anywhere or any kind, he immediately picked him up and started preparing him for Mother BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . A big revolution was going on to see the faces and polish them. Later on, many of our revolutionaries and 'Gandhiji' also followed this work of 'Guru Gobind Singhji.' In his time too, he had prepared many people by going to their home that stand up for the country and religion, get out of the house and learn to do something for the country.

The great men always search for faces here.

Search them and fill them with the aura of religion and Nation.

When 'Gurudev Govind Singhji' got to know about 'BairagiMadho Das,' he immediately started towards his Aashram to fulfill his purpose. He, too, was searching for 'PanchPyaron' such 'Panch Pyare' who could help develop soldiers of the country with their body, mind, and wealth raising slogans victory lies in the Nation.' He believed in the notion of 'Shastra Meva Jayate,' and at that time, only warriors who thought in 'Shastra Meva Jayate' were needed to protect the country and religion; those who were ready for a great revolution and could help in uprooting the then cruel Mughal power of that time. Indeed, 'Bairagi Madhodas' possessed these qualities. This was why on hearing his praise, 'Guru Gobind Singhji' himself went to meet him.

At that time, 'Guru Govind Singhji' had already given the sacrifice of his two sons for the sake of country and religion. That was the reason why the fire burnt more intensely to protect the land and religion.

His position had become similar to that of Arjun after losing his son 'Abhimanyu' in Mahabharata's battle. Just like Arjun had taken a pledge that before sunset the next day- "I will kill 'Jayadratha' first," 'Guru Govind Singhji' also took a similar commitment. His wish was first to eliminate the tyrannical hands which have taken the sacrifice of the many 'Fateh Singh' and 'Zorawar Singh' of this country or the people who have played cruel tricks to destroy our culture.

When 'Guru Govind Singhji' reached Godavari banks where 'Bairagi Madho Das' was meditating, 'Madho Das' became surprised to see 'Guru Govind Singhji' present before him suddenly. He had never dreamt even that 'Guru Gobind Singhji' could ever appear to him in this way. Even

that day, he did not know that 'Guru Govind Singhji' was coming to meet him as the Shri Krishna in flesh and blood. Yes, the same Shri Krishna who gave the holy lesson to 'Arjuna' during the battle of 'Mahabharata' when he became disinterested with the idea of war. The only difference was that 'Arjuna' of that Time wanted to escape from the battle while being on the battlefield while this 'Arjuna' was unknowingly turning away from the battlefield.

Reviving the same tradition of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 'Guru Govind Singhji' himself reached out to 'Arjun' and said to him - "O' 'Madho Das,' entire BHARAT i.e., INDIA, has been turned into 'Kurukshetra.' At the Time of 'Mahabharata,' the line of control was drawn for the war that only the individual who comes inside the line to fight will be considered as a warrior or interested in war. The person working outside the line will neither be killed nor be subjected to torture in any way. But see, the cruel Mughal rulers have converted entire BHARAT i.e., INDIA, into the battlefield of 'Kurukshetra.' They have targeted not only those who are in favor of war but also those who neither have any desire for action nor they consider it justified to be somehow involved in it."

"O"Arjun'! Presently, massive assassinations are being carried out by the Mughal rulers. The people are being proselytized. The 'Choti-Janeu'people are in deep crisis. Everywhere there is a commotion, and rights are being infringed on a state level, and in this situation, why are you sitting at the banks of 'Godavari' hiding your face at the backseat of the chariot? Stand up! And listen to the silent cry of Mother BHARAT i.e., INDIA, for the elimination of these enemies. You will be benefitted religiously, and even if while

killing them, you depart from this world, you will undoubtedly achieve heaven."

"O' 'Madhodas' in the Time when brave men are needed for the protection of religion, and a warrior like you sits at the backseat of the chariot. Then it is evident that a very shameful situation has arisen for Mother BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . In this situation, warriors like you must venture into the battlefield and listen to Mother BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 's silent call and chase out those enemies who came here and destroyed the country's culture. They sowed the seeds of hatred instead of love and brotherhood. A malicious activity of crushing the human values and preaching and propagating western civilization is being carried out everywhere. I am not able to understand how your spirit allows you to sit here! How have you become deaf, and why cannot your eyes see this sad state of the country.

"O' Madhodass, the true son of Mother BHARAT i.e., INDIA, you very well know that I have lost my father, and I have also given away my two dear sons in the service of the mother, BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . The foundation of the grand structure of revolution, which I am building, was much earlier laid by our Gurus and other ancestors, but I am finding myself very lonely in this work. So you must come forward to help me so that together we can be successful in the extraordinary task of cutting all the chains of the mother, BHARAT i.e., INDIA, ."

Calls mother BHARAT i.e., INDIA, listen with open ears.

Dedicate all you have and earn respect in the world.

On hearing these words from 'Guru Govind Singhji, 'Madho Das' who stood before him felt the same heart transformation that he had felt during the time of the cruel death of the offspring's of the pregnant deer. The veil began to unveil, which was inspiring him for the spiritual welfare and had hidden his zest for national duty going by which he should have stood up for the liberation of the noble power and destroy the wicked in the service of the mother, BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . 'Guru Govind Singhii' kept speaking, and that sage who was originally a 'Kshatriya' listened to him very attentively. As attentively he was listening, his heart was inspiring him to dedicate himself to the work of the Nation as well as the religion. He was unable to wait, and he also thought that as soon as Guruji completes his words, he would immediately dedicate all he had before him.

In the end, Guruji concluded his words. After that, 'Bairagi' who was by then completely soaked in the feeling of national duty, joined hands and started saying, "Gurudev, I have really made a blunder that I kicked the world and came here at the banks of Godavari to be lost in meditation and like 'Arjun' came and unknowingly sat at the back seat of the chariot. I dedicate all I have for the protection of the country and religion. I am fully aware of the sacrifices given by you."

"I also very well remember the sacrifice of 'Guru Teg Bahadurji' and know that a lot needs to be done to protect the country and religion at this time. This is a reason for the supreme satisfaction that you are carrying out this work wholeheartedly. After all this, I repent for the blunders I have committed knowingly or unknowingly and assure you that this 'Banda'(man), meaning a person who worships, can only be that person who knows how to honor the motherland. If you are a 'Banda' (man), adore your homeland! I am your 'Banda' (man), and being your 'Banda' (man), I consider it my duty to worship your work which you are honoring yourself, that is to say, the motherland. From today, due to my worship of this motherland, I will also be called the same 'Banda' that you are!

After this type of conversation, it was decided between 'Guru Govind Singhji' and 'Bairagi Madho Das' that they both will work together to worship the Nation. From this moment, a new juncture came in the life of this 'Bairagi.' Now, leaving his meditation for public welfare, he went out of his ashram at 'Godavari' and got ready for the work of nation worship. It was as if he had wholeheartedly accepted the message and order of the Veda "Rashtram unnati hi Saubhaagya" that is to say, we must put in our best efforts for the progress and development of the nation. It is true worship, and the real source of liberation lies in this feeling of public welfare.

'Madho Das' was inducted in the 'Khalsa Panth' by 'Guru Govind Singhji' to protect religion, given the weapons, etc., and told to proceed for Punjab. At this moment, he gave him a new name, 'Baba Banda Singh Bahadur.' This name became famous in history in brief as 'Banda Veer Bairagi.'

#### Prakashotsav of 'Guru Govind Singhji'

Today is the occasion of 'Prakashotsav' of 'Guru Govind Singhji. Every year, on this occasion, the Sikh community visits the 'Gurudwara' and organize praise and worship (Shabad Kirtan), Langars, and religious processions (Nagar kirtan). Everywhere there is an environment of joy and celebration.

A curious individual asked that why we celebrate the 'Prakashotsav' of 'Guru Govind Singhji.' A scholar replied that we celebrate this festival in commemoration of the favor that 'Guru Govindji' and other revered Guru have done upon us through their teachings.

The curious individual again asked if that means that celebrating this festival will only be significant when we understand the teachings and imbibe it in our lives! The scholar said that he was right. The best way to show respect to a great man is to take inspiration from his experience and his teachings. The curious individual asked that Guruji what can we learn from the teachings of 'Maharaj.' The scholar replied in a severe tone, mainly the aim of 'Guruji Maharaj' and other Sikh Gurus were to eliminate the vices that had arisen in the Hindu society and to organize it for facing the blindfolded Islamic attack. On the one hand, where 'Guru Nanak' propagated public consciousness against the social abuses with the help of his teachings, 'Guru Govind Singhji' carried out the Hindu community's propagation of power by following the 'Kshatriya' school of thought.

The teachings of Guru sahib are as follows: -

- Untouchability, meaning communal discrimination, should be eradicated from the Hindu society.
- Superstitions like idol worship etc. and hypocrisy in the name of religion should be eradicated.
- Everybody must be away from Addiction like smoking and eating meat etc.

• Everybody must face the crisis coming into the country in unison.

During the medieval period, the Hindu community's strength was broken into fragments and weakened due to the loathsome system of Touch ability. The Sikh Gurus started an intense effort to eradicate this disease. Take note that the 'Five Favourites' (Panch Pyare)of 'Guru Govind Singhji' consisted of the 'Shudra'community also along with the upper class. The Hindu society could only be united by defeating this vice. In the Khalsa forces, all classes used to fight with the enemies collectively and had meals together. This unity of Khalsa was the reason for victory over the enemy, who was much more powerful. It is an irony that today the Sikh community has again indulged itself in the same evil. As the Hindu community, numerous sects have emerged as the upper class (Savarn) and the religious (Mazhabi) sect, to say the Dalit Sikh and Ravidassia Sikh.

They had separate 'Gurudwara,' individual scriptures, and even different burial places. They are all Sikhs, meaning the Guru's disciples, but they have no personal (Roti-Beti) relations. When the entire Sikh community believes in one 'omniscient' God, in teaching the ten Gurus and the same 'Guru Granth Sahib,' then this type of communal discrimination is shameful. Due to this communalism, many religious Sikhs are gracing the churches at many places in Punjab.

They were our brothers only who went away from us. Today the need of the hour is to bring them back, and this is only possible when we follow the teachings of our respected Gurus and eliminate this disease called untouchability from its roots.

Indulging in superstition, hypocrisy in the name of religion and pomp and useless gossip, etc., the Hindu community had lost its spiritual progress. Still, due to these activities, all their power and resources were also consumed. Instead of gathering tons of gold in the Somnath temple, if they had spent it increasing their military power, they would have destroyed the invaders and saved the history of the Hindu community from getting stained. At that time, instead of spending about five crores in declaring himself a 'Kshatriya' 'Veer Shivaji' could have used it in fighting with the Mughals.

The revered Sikh Gurus has recognized this weakness of Hindus. That is why they taught about getting rid of useless superstitions and hypocrisy and meditating for the country's safety and religion. But today, the Sikh community has taken the same old path.

According to the Sikh Writer Dr. Maheep Singh, only visiting the 'Gurudwara' and bowing your heads before the 'Guru Granth Sahib' will do no good unless we do not imbibe the teaching of the Guru Sahibs in our lives. Until then, they are bowing of heads is only idol worship, just like superstition. Today the Sikh community is spending a lot of money indulging in superstition like gold plating and putting marble on the 'Gurudwaras' while their main aim must be to prepare young Sikh men for the service of the Nation like the Sikh Gurus.

Respected Guru sahib has prohibited smoking and eating meat, etc., which means Liquor, Opium, Hashish, Sulfas, *Bukhari*, etc. are banned because the body not only gets destroyed by these intoxicants, but the mind of a person also becomes corrupt. Such an individual is never beneficial for society, but he becomes a menace for the world. These things said in that era are so relevant and influential even today! It is a matter of excellent worry today for the Sikh community that their youngsters are treading the path of destruction. How a society that is so physically and mentally sick can be beneficial for the Nation and community?

Until there is no unison in the thought process and daily routine, there will be no unity, no organization. Unless and until we are united, how will we face the problem arising before the Nation? It is a matter of great distress that the Sikh community does not follow the message of the religious and social revolution given by the Sikh Gurus. Until we make it a part of our life, nobody can be liberated.

The curious mind - "Today on this occasion of the 'Prakash Utsav,' you have presented the teachings of Guru Sahiban in a very simple manner. Making us understand how much these teachings are vital for us, you have done a big favor upon everyone. Thank you very much.

#### **Chapter Eight**

# 'Sirhind' again became Sar-e-Hind(The Crown of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, )

In Punjab, the wave of revenge for the martyred sons of 'Guru Govind Singhji' was spreading very fast, and why only Punjab, every devoted BHARAT i.e., INDIA, was furious for the fact that the Muslim government had brick-walled the brave sons of 'Guru Govind Singhji.' They took it as a blow on their self-respect. The flame of revolt, anger, and revenge was it its peak everywhere.

#### The people are filled with revolt and revenge, Anger continuously increasing to destroy the enemies!

Today when we read the history propagated, we do not feel that at that time, entire BHARAT i.e., INDIA, would have shaken by the sacrifice of the sons of 'Guru Govind Singhji' and that it must have been filled with the feeling of anger and revenge. With the lousy intention, the present history was written. The revolt, revenge, and irritation of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, at that time were kept hidden. If the evidence is studied minutely, it was not just like that only the people of south BHARAT i.e., INDIA, were giving their cooperation and support to 'Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj' who was working for the 'BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n self-rule' in the South. But the people of North BHARAT i.e., INDIA, also stepped up to give their support. When the Marathas proceeded from the South

to the North, the BHARAT i.e., INDIA, ns welcomed them instead of revolting. Definitely behind this feeling of patriotism, the sacrifice of the brave sons of Guru Govind Singhji' was also working. The people were fed up with the humiliation they used to get every day. This was the reason that everywhere there was a fever of revolt, revolt, and only revolt! BHARAT i.e., INDIA, which used to chant peace, peace, and peace, had changed into rebellion, revolution, and only revolt! This revolt became the religion of the era for BHARAT i.e., INDIA, .

It was not just like that of 'Guru Govind Singhji' in a typical conversation gives a call for serving the nation to 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' who was meditating on the banks of 'Godavari' and handing him over the reins of Punjab, proceeds further. How did it happen that hearing just a brief speech of 'Guru Govind Singhji' present in the guise of 'Shri Krishna', 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' disguised as Arjun gets ready for a 'Mahabharata' with weapons in his hand?

Why did 'Guru Govind Singhji' not take 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' with him? We must also ponder on this! Where did he go? This question must again come to our minds! Indeed, after discovering one diamond and suggesting suitable work to him moved forward to find more diamonds. He had planned that there must be a revolution and on such a large scale and so organized that the Mughal bureaucracy burns in smoke!

## BHARAT i.e., INDIA, becomes free of injustice and atrocities.

# The dictatorship gets burnt, and all the agonies get wiped out!

Much work was done in this comprehensive planning of revolution, which also became fruitful when the appropriate time came. But we never felt the need to seriously think about the events happening in history and its natural pace. If ever we understood, we resisted giving it a serious thought for the fear that it does not pose any threat to secularism in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, .

We are all well aware that the BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n Army could not live without being affected by the British revolutionary movement in the British era. Whether it was the revolution of 1857 or the revolt of the 'Azad Hind Fauj', the nationalist tone within the BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n Army kept emerging all the time, which became difficult for the British to handle. If, in this period of history, we see a revolt within the army against the then brutal monarchy, how could it be possible that the two sons of 'Guru Govind Singhji' are walled up, our soldiers remain calm, or Hindus are being persecuted in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, and our brave nationalist soldiers stay unaffected? If history is told truthfully, such revolts taking place during the Delhi Sultanate and Mughal rule and revolutionary activities carried out by the soldiers will glorify the past, which either gave their superlative sacrifice silently they took the risk of doing a great deed.

At that time, on hearing their Guru's thoughts, all the soldiers took the revolutionary and patriotic decision of standing by him. Their suppressed self-respect was awakened, and they immediately resigned from the job of

that Nawab, who had brick-walled the sons of 'Guru Govind Singhji'. Immediately after this, they joined 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)!

One reason for this was that the Nawab, who had brick walled Guruji's sons alive, was filled with arrogance. Addressing some soldiers, he said to them, "Your Guruji is in such a miserable condition that he is running here and there. Now a new one has arrived; he will also be punished so that no one will know where he has gone? It was obvious that he was referring to 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' and 'Guru Govind Singhji'. Our Sikh soldiers did not like his behavior.

'Guru Govind Singhji' very well knew that the positive impact of his sons' martyrdom would be that the people will be determined to uproot the Mughal rule subjected to the spirit of patriotism. To handle this, he sent 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' to Punjab, and now people were leaving the job of the Nawab and coming to meet their 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi).' They were ready to give their services unconditionally without any salary. This is patriotism – where the competition to sacrifice lives without any condition and demand for money can be seen.

'Bhai Parmanandji' writes: "Sikhs could not bear this hatred and insult and leaving their jobs joined 'Bairagi'. The Nawab completely misunderstood 'Bairagi'. He had electric power in him. As soon as he was able to prepare a small army, he attacked the city of 'Samana' and declared that the looted material owner would be the person who steals it during the robbery. There was a lot of rampage and theft in the city. This uproar lasted for three days. People escaped in

jungles. Those who were habitual of gorging on 'Kababs' had to eat bush berries; those who slept on the soft muslin bed were now using rocky stones under their heads. The specific reason for the outbreak of wrath on this city was that the local 'Ali Hussain', who had betrayed the Guru and rescued 'Anandpur', had told the Subedar of 'Sirhind' about the Guru's children –"The offspring's of snakes are only snakes."

"The looted material owner will be the one who loots it" was not an BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n tradition. BHARAT i.e., INDIA, considered it appropriate to rob someone's money. BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 's culture was an 'absolutist' culture in which the feeling of grabbing was not a feeling of holding but the feeling of leaving. Despite this, the announcement of 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' that the looted material owner will be the one who steals it' had a specific meaning, 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' specified by this announcement that behaving like a wicked with a wicked is the only way of treating the wickedness. 'Shathe' Shathyam ShamaSharet' is the tradition of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n scriptures and the religion of politics. This has been considered the best means to establish social harmony and to encourage noble powers. Secondly, the main aim of the rule is to eliminate the wickedness of the wicked. The ruler, who turns away from this national duty, does not deserve to lead the country. The public has the full right to extirpate the ruler who encourages wickedness and is himself a wicked. Only BHARAT i.e., INDIA, has shown the courage to give this right to her people. This has found universal acceptance and recognition in our Vedas, 'Mahabharat,' 'Ramayana,' and 'Manusmriti' etc. However, in the present times, no constitution of the world has given its people the right to revolt against the government.

It has been a belief in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, that a wicked can only be overcome by wickedness.

## Wicked and wickedness are - expressions of evilness.

#### Contemplating, which is painful for humanity.

The time had come to do it with the wicked who had transgressed all the limits of their cruelty by brick walling the sons of Guruji. The Turks and Mughals gave BHARAT i.e., INDIA, the tradition of looting goods. This was the culmination of their wickedness. The treatment of their wickedness was that they were treated the same way as they treated others. One of the most inhuman traditions found in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, is looting 'free goods.' When we speak on subjects like the effect of the "Influence of Mughals on the BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n culture," we must raise such topics that their stay with us has had so many ill effects on our BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n society. This is the *Ganga-Jamuni* (diverse) culture, and it is their contribution to BHARAT i.e., INDIA, .

The murder of 'Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji,' 'Jalaluddin,' was also only from this city. In this way, 'Banda Veer Bairagi' targeted two birds with one stone. The murder of 'Guru Tegh Bahadurji' committed by 'Jalaluddin' was also avenged. The entire Government treasure which the Sikh soldiers and 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' found from here was distributed among the soldiers—hearing this news, thousands of dacoits and thieves joined the army of 'Madho

Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi).' Admittedly, they did so to attain the looted goods if they joined the army of 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi).' Still, we should also see here that all the Mughal invaders who came to BHARAT i.e., INDIA, before them were Turkish and Islamic. They were dacoits by religion. Their forces did not consist of regular soldiers but robbers and dacoits.

Along with his forces of dacoits and robbers, Banda Bairaagi adopted a comfortable 'Turks for Turks' method. It was tough to create an army with meager resources. However, there were many unpaid patriotic soldiers, so it was entirely justified to welcome the robbers and dacoits who wanted to join them. Even they considered the Mughals as their enemy, and they tried to help Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) in his motive of uprooting these foreign rulers from BHARAT i.e., INDIA, .

Today, that prophecy of 'Guru Gobind Singhji' proved right that my tigers will one day destroy 'Sarhind' brick by brick. Today' Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' was roaring like a tiger in 'Sarhind.' Hearing his roar, the jackals of Mughals hid in their houses while many of them fled from their homes. It is a universal truth that a cruel man is a coward. The people are afraid of him, but the reality is that he gets more frightened than an average person as soon as he speculates his death. It is because his evil character weakens him from within. Whereas a patriot laughs and sings poems at the gallows of death and welcomes and honors it, we have seen many revolutionaries of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n history. The reason was that they had extreme will power.

In 'Sirhind,' no one dared to come out and face this tiger, which was the symbol of might and valor of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . Everyone had come to know how the BHARAT i.e., INDIA, ns take revenge for the walling up of the Guru sons. The people who had patted their backs for live brick-walling the Guru sons roamed around hiding their faces today. This type of mighty revenge established a commanding influence of the BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n heroism, and the Mughals realized that just one 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' is sufficient to represent BHARAT i.e., INDIA, .

# A poet indeed says: A mother must give birth to a son - noble, generous, or brave, Or she must remain barren. The luster let go of waste!

The glory of 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' had made 'Sirhind' once again the 'Sar-e-Hind' today means BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 's head. 'Sirhind' stood up also with great pride and dignity. It had been an eyewitness to the sin of the brick-walling of the Guru sons. Today washing it up by its own hands, it proved that it was the master of its aura, and in no circumstances would it let it be diminished or polluted. BHARAT i.e., INDIA, once again manifested its revived heroism and succeeded in telling the cruel foreign invaders that BHARAT i.e., INDIA, never dies, but it keeps struggling to express its identity.

After his great work, 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' also joined the 'Pitar' (forefathers) community according to BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 's ancestral tradition. In the Shloka

(verse)22 of chapter 5 of 'Chanakya Niti' – The one who gives birth, conducts sacrifices, teacher, provider of food, and the one who protects from fear – These are all considered as the five forefathers. In this way, going by this tradition, due to his status of the protector from fear, 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' became successful in finding an honorable entry in the 'Pitar' (forefathers) category for our contemporary society.

This was the most outstanding achievement of 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' till now. In this first battle, the archery of 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' was worth watching. Nawab's army could not stand amidst the reckless showers of arrows and, showing its back ran away from the field. As a result, lots of war-related stuff came into the hands of 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi),' which benefited him much in the future. His army continued to march forward, and even storms could not stop them. The people who were patting their backs till a few days ago and proving to be the best warriors of the world were running away like jackals showing their backs to our warrior. It was a scene worth watching and, at the same time, moments to be proud of!

# The army of the enemy is running away, showing their backs. Trembling and Shivering, they forgot all Fun.

In history, we were told which rulers ruled upon us and how they ruled upon us to torment us in what way. We were presented not to resist their atrocities and tolerated it very quickly because we were coward. If along with the horrors, the story of resistance is also shown, the glorified aspect of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n History would again come to light. We fought with the foreign rulers for so many years and, in the end, became successful in chasing them. When History would be written or presented in this way, many of our warriors would achieve their place in the golden pages of history. One of the great ones will be--- 'Banda Veer Bairagi.'

When the army of 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' was moving forward on their way, in the village of 'Hatiya,' the Muslims were killing a cow which they saw from a distance. Our Sikh soldiers could not bear this cruel deed of that monster Muslim. They pledged for the cows' protection, and many of them gave their lives in saving the cows. When the rest of the soldiers saw the sacrifice of their colleagues, they attacked the village. It has been told that only a person survived who showed the 'Janeu' (sacred thread). The rest were all considered to be cow killers and were killed.

#### **Chapter Nine**

# Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) had become a Religious Warrior.

# On the towering peak of the Past Is the cool shade of Memory Where the Immortal men perform great deeds (bhajan Mala) And change the flow of time.

'Bankim Chandra Chatterjee' is known as a very good scholar of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n History. Contemplating on it, he has written: "The Arabs area unconquerable. They attained victory wherever they attacked. They have been defeated by only two countries – France in the west and BHARAT i.e., INDIA, in the North.

They were successful in attaining supremacy over Egypt and Syria within six years of Mohammad's death, over Iran with ten years, Africa, and Spain within one year, Kabul within 80 years, and over Turkey within eight years. But even after 100 years, they were unable to overcome BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . 'Mohammed Bin Qasim' had conquered Sindh, but the Rajputs chased them out after that.

This conclusion of 'Bankim Chandra Chatterjee' about History is accurate. BHARAT i.e., INDIA, is a country that has been successful in saving its culture from the Islamic

invaders. The rulers devoted to Islam established huge empires inside BHARAT i.e., INDIA, and were involved in massive assassinations. They converted the Hindus one after another and made hundreds of them take off their 'Religious thread' (laneu). did even more assassinations, took pledges, and worked according to it. But even after all this, they could not convert the soul of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . The firm will power of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, inspired it to keep on fighting. So 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' was working in Punjab just as a reflection of this extreme will power of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, that is say, a luminous star of history who was determined to conserve this BHARAT i.e., INDIA, nness and to defeat Islam had become the aim of his life.

'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' represents that national tradition, which has always given the proof that this is one nation. It is not enough to have a group of people for the development of a nation. Still, the group of people must have a consciousness of devotion towards the country, religion, culture, and the national heroes of the past. Whenever any of them is in danger, they all must stand in unison for the solution and revolt in one voice when the right time comes. The symptoms visible during the so-called dependency period were also visible very clearly during each ruler and emperor's reign when the people leaving all their differences of North, south, east, and west declared that fighting with a certain emperor was their foremost duty.

Be it North or South.

East or West

Everywhere there is just one Song.

#### Now my BHARAT i.e., INDIA, should be Free!

Some people think that a leader develops the public. This cannot be true. The people's expectations tie the ruler to such a pillar, which does not let him become undignified and imbalanced. While doing an illegal activity, a ruler is afraid of the public as the public is afraid of the law while doing something illegal. The collective consciousness in a nation enables the development of a leader, which is generally protected by the people living there. Just as this collective consciousness was working as a collective wish, the foreigners must be chased out, and the BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n religion, culture, history, and symbols must be protected. The same feeling developed the great men who came Bairagi (Banda Madho Das Bairagi) and successors. In 1909, Gandhiji wrote in "Hind Swaraj" - "The British taught us that they developed BHARAT i.e., INDIA, into a nation, but this is false. BHARAT i.e., INDIA, was a united nation even before the British". Concerning BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n history, this strong opinion is acceptable. In reality, many of Gandhiji's principals have been crushed by his so-called follower Congressmen. All the wrong beliefs created concerning history or all the distortion that has been done during its writing must be credited to the disciple of Gandhiji, 'Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru'. Had the Congress governments worked according to this principle of Gandhi, the history would have been different!

It was absurd to see this form of 'Sangh' in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, as a contradiction to this thinking Gandhiji, and it was so preached that BHARAT i.e., INDIA, was never one nation. Neither did it worked as one unit, nor was it organized! 'Parth Chatterji' is of the view "Instead of writing the

country's history, it must be written in parts. BHARAT i.e., INDIA, is not one unit". 'Bankim Chandra Chatterji' only writes," We come to know through history that as a consequence of slavery, the mental creation of the slave community is eliminated." He has also written, "Why is BHARAT i.e., INDIA, in subjugation for so long? The Europeans say that the BHARAT i.e., INDIA, ns are weak. But how did the British establish their sovereignty over BHARAT i.e., INDIA, ? Could they have won without the help of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, ns? They extended their empire with the help of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, ns only. Some people very easily say that the foreigners were only successful in ruling here because they got assistance from the natives. By saying this, they mean to say is that the foreigners were able to establish their rule here because the BHARAT i.e., INDIA, ns only conspired against BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . In reality, these stories are made up to mislead people. It is also true that it is the natural and traditional quality of the BHARAT i.e., INDIA, ns to show their gratitude towards a person they consider someone as their own! Although the wise people of the society continued to alert the people against becoming attached to the foreign rulers. Despite this, there were still some people who continued to act as Jaichands'. These alien races became successful because of these types of Jaichands'. The history of these Jaichands' cannot be the history of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . Though, it is true that they can be the black spots of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n history.

Due to Jaichands' there was ruination and miseries.

Jealousy and hatred increased and increased deep enmity.

In the south, 'Shivaji' had become a great challenge for Aurangzeb. Aurangzeb was not able to find a solution to how to come out of this mess. Here in Punjab, 'Bairagi' had stirred up the revolution just like the Marathas. Despite being the owner of abundant resources, Aurangzeb was unable to properly counter our two tigers that are to say 'Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj' in the South and 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' in Punjab.

There was a district named 'Sadhaura.' The Hindus of that place were extremely distressed by the ill behavior and atrocities of the Muslim head of that district 'Usman Khan.' At that time, this monster 'Usman Khan' had become so brutal that he was not even leaving their daughters or daughters-in-law. He was filled with arrogance because he a Muslim and was supported by the Mughal administration. This is why the Hindus were looking at up to 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' to protect their pride. 'Usman Khan' destroyed many temples and replaced them with Mosques. When his turn came, he collected many Muslims near him for assistance because 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' was very annoyed. 'Usman Khan' had also understood that his sins would not be forgiven. Consequently, a battle was fought all day in the year 11 'Maha Samvat' 1764. 'Vinod Singh' told 'Bairagi' "The people are dying, and you are chanting mantras on prayer beads." Banda bahadur used to be in meditation and chanting mantras with beads in hand most of the time.

Hearing this, 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' got furious. Then he came to the battlefield, roared, and started showering arrows. Muslims got frightened from his arrow showers and started running away. It is said that the husband fled, leaving his wife, and the mother left, leaving her daughter. Nobody cared to save their family. All were worried about their own life. The immediate aim of the people became to reach a safe destination. Everywhere, the sinners and cruel people were being eliminated. This loot continued for two days. The whole city became deserted entirely. 'Bairagi' got 'Usman Khan' tied with the tree and got him killed. Before the war, 'Usman Khan' had pledged to the murder of 'Bairagi,' but his oath proved to be fatal for him.

When the atrocities cross a limit, nature finds a solution or medium to destroy the tormentor, because of which he falls in the pit of his sins and gets killed. The character also did the same thing with 'Usman Khan.' 'Lord Shri Krishna' said to 'Arjun' in a sermon, "Brother, You are just a cause. The death of your enemy has already happened."' This point is applicable here. The sins of 'Usman Khan' had already killed him; 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' just became the cause! After this, 'Bairagi' captured the fort of 'Mukhlisgarh' and named it 'Lohgarh' and stored plenty of ammunition in it so that it could be used when needed. These types of preliminary activities of 'Bairagi' were the signs for the future.

As a result, the Hindu youth got attracted to him. The child who was filled with the feeling of patriotism began to join him. As a result, his military force increased. The Hindus saw him as a God sent divine power. During this time, some Muslims also came with bad intentions, but they pretended to appreciate his works. They praised him and requested him to include them in his army. They planned to kill

'Bairagi' as soon as they got the opportunity. Among such Muslims, some met 'Bairagi' with precious gifts.

Bhai Parmanand Ji writes about these types of wicked people --- "They (Muslims) were filled with malice. They had decided to conspire secretly. They wrote to the District Magistrate, "We have made the plan. He will only be killed through conspiracy" Their messengers were taking this letter kept in a hollow bamboo to Sarhind when the cow of a camel grazer suddenly moved towards the fields. The grazer took the bamboo from their hands by divine intervention and drove it to bring it back on track, but the bamboo broke down, bringing the letter out. Bairagi read the letter and called the Muslims who were in his shelter.

He questioned them—"What should be the punishment for a wicked person in the shelter?" Everybody said—"He should be killed!" Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) read the letter before everyone and asked—"What should I do now, tell me?" The Muslims were shocked to know that they were exposed. Repenting on their deed, they started to beg for forgiveness. Bairagi said, "All right, the people who come into this tent will be saved!" Innumerable Muslims went into the tent and sat on the laps of one another. All of them got caught in the trap, and they were all killed very brutally. The place was named as 'Qatl Garhi.' Now Bairagi decided that he will never trust Muslims. Listening to this news, the Hindus lighted lamps in their houses, and everywhere there was light.

Just as Neem does not leave its sourness, wicked does not leave his wickedness.

## The Sinner dies in sin; there is no remedy for them.

Bairagi used to adopt those rules only, which were followed by the Mughal rulers. He had no place for the policy of hitting the axe on one's own feet due to any noble feeling, which is known as humanism or non-violence in our place. Some people forcefully try to impose this type of humanism and non-violence upon us.

When the Muslims came to BHARAT i.e., INDIA, they broke every rule of war. Barbarism became prevalent among them. There was complete freedom to indulge in any illegal activity and uproar in both the time of action and time of peace. "The big fish eats the small one." This was the rule of their jungle law. It was but natural that barbarism could be responded by barbarism only that only the stronger can win.

"Might is Right." Therefore, there is no need to look for any illegality and inhuman in the violent acts of Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi). But according to the old beliefs, the need is to appreciate his decision by saying that he preferred the path of violence for the suppression of evil mindedness and the protection of the nation and non-violence. The people who describe the great warriors in history in an insulting manner, saying that instead of showing humanity, they tormented the opposite religion's people. They, in reality, follow the 'Shalya System' who had got 'Karna' murdered.

This is the incident of that period when the war of 'Mahabharata' was at its peak. On one side, it was 'Arjun' along with Sri Krishna as his charioteer. On the other side

was 'Karna,' and 'Shalya' was fulfilling his charioteer's responsibilities. Krishna said to the charioteer of 'Karna' "Do fight with us, but please do one thing, whenever 'Karna' strikes, only say this, --- Is this way to strike? Do you not know the meaning of a strike? That is all! —continue repeating these sentences"—the charioteer agreed. The war started. At every strike of 'Karna,' 'Shalya' used to say, "Is this way to strike? You do not know how to strike!" On the other hand, at every strike of Arjun, Krishna said, "wow, what a strike!" "Wow, how well have you targeted!"

'Karna' started getting bogged down with disappointment every time. It had become very difficult to get him out of this condition. His power was weakened and gradually powerless. Whereas the power of 'Arjun' continued to increase, and the Pandavas became more powerful. Encouragement is genuinely like an elixir, while disappointment is the first step of defeat.

The people who comment on our great warriors like 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' "Is this the way to strike" or what type of humanity is this that you kill the person of the other religion or enemy or traitor in such a cruel manner? In reality, such people follow the 'Shalya System' to break BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 's great men's morale. It is foolish to talk about humanity when massive empires were being established with the help of unrest and uproar. Indeed to face the robbers, it is necessary to be more aggressive than them.

In reality, three types of battles are fought in the name of religion. Such battles that are fought in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, are known as 'Dharma Yuddh.' They are fought for the establishment of truth and justice. This type of fighting aims to destroy the people who want to cut the throat of truth and justice and, at the same time, develop a society of people who love truth and justice.

The second type of battle is called 'Crusade.' The meaning of crusade is cross that is to say to fight for the preaching and propagation of Christianity. The Christians fought such types of battles from the year 1095 to 1291. The Christians fought seven times to attain proprietorship on the tomb of Jesus Christ situated in the Holy Land of Palestine and its capital Jerusalem. At that time, that land was under the jurisdiction of Muslims. The Christians, Jews, and Muslims are struggling even today to take this place under their control. Nobody cares about humanity in these circumstances. A Crusade is not a battle fought for truth and justice, but such a struggle is fought to preach and propagate Christianity.

Now the third war is that of Jihad. This is fought for the preaching and propagation of Islam. At the beginning of the 11th century, 'Usman dan Fodio' gathered people for Jihad for the first time. He collected the people of Syria and chased away Christians from there. After that, he established the Islamic Republic. Since then, the word 'jihad' is prevalent. Although according to some scholars, this word is in use since the establishment of Islam. There is no place for humanity in Jihad. It is also correct that it is not a battle for the protection of truth and justice even, but this war is for the safety of Islam's followers.

We have mentioned these three types of wars here because the war that was going on during the Mughal kings'

era was 'Jihad' for Muslims. In contrast, for humanity's worshippers like 'Chhattrapati Shivaji Maharaj,' 'Guru Govind Singhji,' and 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi),' it was 'Dharma Yuddha.' Their battle was fought entirely for the sake of truth and justice. Therefore it is not right to doubt the purity of their struggle or their warriors. The 'Dharma Yuddh' cannot be considered like Jihad which is to convert people to islam, Dharma Yuddha is top saving humanity irrespective of religious beliefs. The best warrior is he who fights 'Dharma Yuddh.' Therefore, we must praise the activities of 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi).'

#### **Chapter Ten**

#### Fight Bravely!

Just as our historians have sinned by including confusing facts about our other great warriors in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n history and the same trick they adopted with our great hero 'Banda Veer Bairagi' because he appears to us as a villain instead of a hero.

#### According to Historian Meenal Jain:

"For two centuries 'Banda Bahadur' was depicted as a villain in the Sikh history" When we think on this comment of Jain sir, it becomes clear that the injustice was done to our superhero 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' due to some selfish motives. Among all these reasons, the most important was to keep the BHARAT i.e., INDIA, ns in the dark about the real glorious past of the history." – Amen

Once in a village named 'Chhatvanoyavalo,' when the Brahmans were fed up with the Muslims' atrocities, they decided to go to 'BandaVeer Bairagi.' Reaching there, they told him the whole story of their agony. Their ago explained "Bairagi' that the Muslims were not letting them live peacefully and respectfully. They misbehaved with women. They kill the cows and throw the blood in our wells. You, please save us in such circumstances. Hearing this, 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' got very angry. He instructed his soldiers to save the modesty of their daughters.

According to their king's instructions, the soldiers went to the village and killed the entire 'Khans.'

All the time, my life is devoted to saving the cows.

My body is always prepared for serving the Brahmans.

Dirty people can't commit atrocity now,
I am forsaken all I have in the service of
Motherland!

Protecting Hindus in this way and putting everything at stake for them had become an essential feature of the character of 'Banda Veer Bairagi.' Only that person can take such a big chance who is worried about making a Hindu nation or whose ambition is to create a Hindu country. Standing up for his great work or destroying the wicked people for the protection of the Brahmans proves that 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' had such a great feeling for his own culture, own nation, religion, nationality, and his people. In this village, only 'Banda veer Bairagi' made a Sardar named 'Fateh Singh,' the commander of his army. At the same time, he appointed 'Baaz Singh' as his treasurer and appointed 'Vinod Singh' and 'Karan Singh' as the Directing Officers.

At that time, the Sikhs of 'Maajhe' took a unique initiative to help 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi).' It was but natural that it would have helped 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi),' who was already very strong to attain more strength. To prevent this situation, the district officer of 'Sarhind' sent his two warriors with 5000 soldiers and

cannons to attack Bairagi! Both the armies fought a fierce battle. Leaving a massive amount of ammunition for the Sikhs, the Muslim soldiers ran away.

Consequently, Bairagi attained more power. It is said that at the same time, the aid of Kashmiri cavalry also reached there. In this war, the commander, 'Khizra Khan,' and many other Sardars were killed. When the Muslim Army was retreading, one more gigantic army came from behind.

The army of 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' fought very fearlessly with this army also. At this time, 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' had an army consisting of 8000 infantry and 4000 cavalries ready. In this war, 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' appealed to the people that the time had come for revenge; therefore, "Fight Bravely!" It was clear that it was the perfect time to take revenge for the assassination of the sons of 'Guru Govind Singhji' who were brick-walled alive in 'Sarhind.' It would be a great disaster if the battle is fought with any doubt or fear because defeat is a certainty when you doubt your victory! The more a work is carried out with bravery, courage, and strong willpower, the more success becomes doubtless. Therefore, carry out with your struggle with full dedication, strength, patience, control, and courage. These words of 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' always had a very positive impact on the army, and it was the same here also!

'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' heart was burning with rage for the Muslims, the Nawabs, and their army. He was waiting for one opportunity or the other. On the other hand, the Muslims also were trying their best to ascertain their victory.

At this time, all the corners of the North BHARAT i.e., INDIA, were trembling with fear of war. The sound of cannon was echoing everywhere. The Sikh warriors were unable to bear the strike of these cannons. It is said that there was a stampede in the army of 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi).' Although the Sardars became successful in stopping them from running away, dealing with the cannons became very difficult for our Sikh soldiers.

It has been told that 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' watched this war from a distance of 3 miles. When he got the news about his army's withdrawal, he reached amidst his army with lightning speed. On entering the battlefield, he started roaring and firing arrows at the opposition. Seeing his courage and bravery, the retreating army became courageous. The enemy failed to understand this sudden rush of courage in the military of Bairagi.

Now, the strike of the cannons was confronted by the arrows of Bairagi. It was the glory of his bravery only that the fire of the cannons began to diminish in front of his hands. Firing arrows and killing many soldiers of the enemy, he continuously marched onwards. 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' began to slaughter his enemies like carrots with his sword. Watching his aggressive style of war, there was an outcry in the Mughal army. Whenever Banda used to fight it felt like some unnatural power was under play. Many Muslim scholars quote him as evil who cannot be controlled. In the meantime, he saw Subedar', Wazir Khan'.

Challenging him, Bairagi said ----, "There is no gain in getting your soldiers killed! pick up the sword yourself and face me on the battlefield. Fight with me. This was the same

'Wazir Khan' who had ordered the brick walling of Guruji's sons.

# Why stand and watch from a distance, come on? Let's fight it out, As my body is all fired up to destroy you! I came for your head..

Hearing the challenging words of 'Veer Bairagi,' 'Wazir Khan' did not dare to move forward and face the courageous son of a mother, BHARAT i.e., INDIA, ! The rage which he had seen in 'VeerBairagi 'today, he would have never seen in any warrior before. Facing the cannons, his fiery arrows had made 'Bairagi' glow like a ball of fire himself! How could a beast-like 'Wazir Khan' have the courage to go and calm down this ball of fire or encounter him?

'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' had divine power, whereas Wazir Khan was the master of vindictive powers instead of divine powers. A man of vengeful forces can be cruel but not brave, whereas a man of divine powers, in reality, is strong and courageous.

As a result, 'Wazir Khan' kept encouraging his army from a distance, but he never came forward to face Bairagi. All the Muslims were afraid of 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi).' That is why despite the repeated cheering from 'Wazir Khan,' his army ran away. While he was running, one of his legs got stuck in a grave because he fell. As soon as our soldiers arrested him, his remaining soldiers also ran away. After that, orders were given on behalf of 'Madho Das

Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' for mass killing. Everywhere in the enemy camp, there was an outcry, Banda used to create fear in heart of enemy by not allowing soldiers running away easily to live. In Islamic tradition Men and women plus children were used as weapon since long and in modern age also we know how kids are used as Human Bomb as well as women. This is not new: it is new for us. For Islam to die in name of Allah is biggest pride and this is followed since it came into inception. Islamic rulers have used men, women, and kids alike in their mission of propagating ISLAM. During Banda attack on enemy, when they used to run, he was faced with attack from Islamic women in few places and they used children too. This is just like Kashmir or Palestine where Islamic terrorist first form line of Children and then women so that main terrorist can run away. Same was case during his time because he was going from village to village where atrocities were committed by Muslim rulers. He faced similar challenge as BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n Hindus faced in Kashmir, and Israel faced in Palestine. The same strategy used by Islamic terrorist propaganda machine that cruelty is done by Hindus on Muslim children and women by BHARAT I.E., INDIA, and Israel to gain world attention, the same was done by Islamic rulers at that time also. Banda and his army when running after enemy they also faced Children and women who were shielding the running Islamic army, this resulted in collateral damage in many places where apart from enemy men some women and children also got killed but it is justified as they were also part of same Islamic terror wing which was attacking Banda or local Hindu\Sikh population of village and making their life difficult day in and day out. The women were leaving their houses and running away. 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' entered the fort like a winner along with his army. 'Wazir Khan' was thrown before him like a slave. This collateral damage has been depicted by Islamic, Western scholars as heinous act by Banda. The biggest benefit of this was taken by Takt Khalsa as they were reason behind his death, and they never wanted Banda to become Hero like other Gurus. They have put allegations like he used to kill women, children, used to go to prostitutes etc on such a Godly personality. They do not realize that they are not close to even one hair of his beard.

'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' mocked 'Wazir khan' saying as you do, so shall you reap! If one hand does an evil deed, the other hand has to bear the punishment. He tried to express the holy sentence's meaning from 'Gita' to 'Wazir Khan' to take the good or bad deed's consequences. Therefore, be prepared to bear the result of your sinful actions. 'Wazir Khan' was trembling with fear. His evil deeds were standing before him, and he knew he could not be saved at any cost. At that moment, 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' ordered his soldiers to take him around the city and throw him alive in the well of fire.

After that, the Diwan of Subedar, 'Suchchidanand,' was presented before him and his family. 'Bairagi' said to him sternly: "You were born in a Hindu family, so you are expected to have those values which inspire you to respect a patriot who has taken the responsibility to protect all of us. But instead, you dared to lay your hands on the heart of that great person. Now you will also have to bear the consequences of the sin you have committed.

'Suchhidanand' you are not, But a sinner, murderer, and mean

# The executioner of our leader Tell us yourself what punishment you should get?

After this, the sinner 'Suchhanand' was also killed. After that, for the next seven days, the soldiers of 'Bairagi' kept destroying all the mosques and tombs in revenge for Muslims' atrocities on the Hindus till that time.

In 1708, a great court was held at this place. 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' ordered for all the Muslim officials to vacate designation\positions and appointed Hindu officials in their place. All the properties of Muslims were ceased.

'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' was now satisfied that rightful revenge had been taken for all the Hindus atrocities. A wave of happiness prevailed among the Sikhs of entire Punjab that 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' had also taken the revenge for the sacrifice of their Guru sons. He was being praised everywhere.

After 'Sarhind,' Bairagi attacked 'Rahu' and held the Rangads(Rajputs converted to Islam) as captives. The Hindus of 'Pamal' met 'Banda Veer Bairagi' and complained against that place's officials. Here 'Khan Mohammad' confronted Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi), but after some time, he could not resist the arrows of Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) and got killed by one of the arrows. From here, Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) moved forward to attack Maler Kotla. Even here, the Muslim officers became panic-stricken. Here lived one baniyaa named

Kishan Das. When he came to Banda, Bairagi himself got up and embraced him. It is said that earlier, Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) had stayed with him for some time. The Baniya requested Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) desperately to leave the city, so he took Rs 200000 and leaving the city moved forward. He distributed this 200000 among his soldiers.

After this, Bairagi immediately proceeded forward to capture Punjab. He kept on conquering the city by city very fast. His victory flag was fluttering everywhere. He wiped off Islam from Punjab. Describing his victories, Bhai Parmanand has written: "After that, he turned towards Doaba. Leaving the city, Muslim officers themselves ran away. Some brought gifts for him and asked for forgiveness."

The wealthy man of Phagwara, 'Chuharmall,' and the Nawab of Jalandhar also brought presents. They joined Bairagi and took refuge in him. Crossing the river Beas, Majhe was attacked. All the districts of the place happily accepted his sovereignty. 'Sur Singh Patti,' 'Jhapal,' 'Alagon' Khemkaran' Choonia' all came in his control. The Beas and Ravi regions came into his jurisdiction without any resistance. By sending his horse to all these places, he proclaimed Hindu rule at the beat of the drum. Wherever Bairagi went he razed Muslims mosques and followers into ground.

Nobody should give any tax in the name of the king of Delhi. Bairagi himself camped at Hoshiarpur. He divided the entire state among the officers. He remained a saint. When 'Shams Khan 'the Nawab of Bejwada tried to hinder, he was also conquered. He ran away, saving his life because the land between the river Yamuna and Satluj came under his control. He handed over this land to Sikh sardars. 'Karnal' and 'Panipat' he gave to 'Baba Vinod Singh.' 'Baaj Singh' was made a province of Sirhind. And 'Fateh Singh' took the army to cover the region under him. Delhi Lahore road was completely closed. From Karnal to Talwandi, Hisar, Hansi, Tarawari, Kethal, Jeend, Sirsa, Ferozpur, Chunia, Kasoor, Jalandhar, Doaba, Manjha, Pathankot, and Kangra all the regions came under his control. Baaz Singh had come with Bairagi from Nawer and attained martyrdom with him in Delhi. He was also a native of Mirpurpatti (Amritsar).

This type of victory campaign reveals that 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' was proceeding with a great motive. His thinking and approach were moving forward with the incredible resolve of Hindu nation-building. He wanted the foreign religion, foreign rulers, foreign culture, and everything to be uprooted from BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . He proceeded further with the motive that the verses of Vedas and Guruvani should echo everywhere so that the propagation and preaching of humanism can be made possible. To fulfill his resolution, entire Punjab stood by him. The youngsters dedicated their youth for him, whereas the wealthy businessmen opened their treasures for this tiger son and said to him that he could take as much wealth as he wishes from them. This beautiful, worth imitating, and praiseworthy scene of patriotism was seen everywhere on Punjab's soil.

> Taking the oath of Hindu rule, The flag fluttered everywhere. All the options were eliminated,

# There was just one pledge. To make Mother BHARAT i.e., INDIA, free, It is our sole motive! We shall bear everything. Now the enemy is the victim.

The enemy had lost all courage and was feeling helpless. All their atrocities had stopped now, regarding Bairagi, a historian Md. Dalvi said in the book 'The History of Punjab - from the Primitive Age to the Present," said in this way: "He killed thousands of Muslims and also destroyed the mosques and tombs. He put their houses on fire and killed women and children . He destroyed the entire state from Ludhiana to Sirhind. "How smartly Dalvi has quoted and tarnished the image of a Sanit. Banda never killed women and children, this was part of collateral damage as the women and children formed the first layer of shielding Muslims in war and when they were running away. He allowed women and Children to leave but those who choose not to and waged War were treated like an enemy. This is same as half a million Hindus thrown out of Kashmir by Islamic population of Kashmir and then blame back on Hindus. This is common ply of Islamic terrorists, women and child first layer and then them.

First, he came to Sirhind and set the entire city ablaze in revenge for the sons of Guru Govind Singhji, and without thinking of the men, children and women, he and his army massacred the natives who participated in war against him. Then, he took out the dead bodies from the graves and threw them before eagles and crows to eat!, this he did because he did not wanted Mother BHARAT i.e., INDIA, to

even give space to such cruel human beings who used to rape women and kill innocent. It is better they became food of some species so that good can happen of few species. To conclude, wherever he went, he put his sword to work. **For this reason, the Muslims gave him the title of 'Yam'!** 

Dr. Yashpal writes about Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi):- Whatever it is, but in our opinion, even 'Guru Govind Singhji' could not infuse so much of life the local people of Punjab that they could shake the foundations of Mughal Rule with their campaign against them. **But as soon as he sent a saint who had become a warrior to Punjab, a new zeal sparked in the people.** 

Singhji' had contributed a lot to Punjab's revival, but the real credit goes to Banda. Punjab's furious form can be accurately analyzed by the fact that British Empire also came here right towards the end, and even that would not have happened if the 'Maharaja Ranjit Singh' had not instigated the Sikh generals to become traitors. Then, Punjab would have been independent even today.

### **Chapter Eleven**

#### **Walking Boldly!**

A priest was performing Yagya for many days, but God was not appearing before him. In the meantime, King Vikramaditya passed from there. He saw the priest, and he immediately understood by his looks the reason for his sadness. Vikramaditya came to him and tried to make him know by saying that it was not how to perform a Yagya.

After this, the king took off his crown and put it on the ground and took a pledge that if the 'Agnidev' (God of fire) does not appear by this evening, I swear that I will never put on the crown no matter how many problems spread in the state! Agni dev' (God of Fire), the public lover, got worried.

He appeared before evening. The priest moved forward and paid his obeisance to God and said, "God! I tried my level best, but you did not appear, and the king only pledged to take off the crown, and you appeared! Why is this so?"

'Agnidev' (God of Fire)said to the priest, explaining to him that whatever the king did was with a strong determination. Anyone who takes a resolution with a strong decision makes it necessary for me to appear before him. The work which is done out of strong determination always gives quick result. This is the reason why I appeared quickly. The priest had now wholly understood the strength of a resolution. We do not have to say anything about the truth or scientific relevance in this story. The only thing to think is that when a resolution is taken without any alternative, and there is no doubt left in it, it is sure to give favorable results. The same thing was happening with Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi). He was continuously moving forward towards his success, and the only reason for his success was that his resolution was absolute and without any doubt!

### Let the thinking, opinion, and mind of all be the same!

## I give equal knowledge of enjoyment. All should be good.

A man can bind the society with his resolution only when there is an equation between heart and mind. If there is an imparity between his heart and mind or wickedness resides there, no solution can be strong. So when the heart and mind are in harmony, that is to say, when they begin to work as one, it has a holy effect on society. This is when the personal resolution of a person becomes the resolution of the community. When that happens, the individual reaches the pinnacle of success and progress because society accepts his resolution as their own and dramatically honors it. The more people join him, the more he makes progress. This resolution of Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) had received public approval. So the nation was accepting everything he did wholeheartedly.

To make more people join him, Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) started working on a new project. He declared that anyone who accepts Sikhism would not have to pay any tax. Hearing this announcement, there was a competition among

people to become Sikh. Many 'Jaat 'Landlords became Sikh. Every day a significant number of people started to receive religious training. In this way, showing his intellectual shrewdness, Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) became successful in building a vast army. Now, his state's borders extended from river Yamuna on one side to river Ravi on the other. So in this way, this increasing power naturally hurt the morale of the enemy.

### As a sage taken the resolution to protect the nation

# Went boldly without hesitation and doubt, Utterly scared was the enemy. It knew not what to do.

To see the strategy of this sage, emotional was the entire nation.

Even after being a sage, Bairagi possessed the skills of a Kshatriya. His bravery can be assessed because whenever he appeared in a war, the result was sure to come in his favor. With the kind of fierce battle he fought, no enemy could stand before him. To impose his valor Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) became successful in making the superstitious and hypocrite Muslims believe that all the Jinns and ghosts were under his control.

This was why the Muslims feared facing Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) whenever he raged a fierce battle, for they knew that if ever the Jinns and the ghosts got angry, they might destroy them. During the Muslim rule, there were kings of the hilly areas who kept themselves protected. None of the Mughal rulers took the risk of going

to their inaccessible forts. The hilly region kings(mostly Hindu) also behaved arrogantly with the kings of the rest of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, and the public. They tried to show that they were different from the crowd, and they saw their benefit in not helping others in any crisis. It was due to this mentality only that they once also refused to allow 'Guru Govind Singhji' when he asked for it because of which he had to return with disappointment. Though he wanted these kings to help him and contribute to uprooting the Mughal rule.

Once in his life, Bairagi had wanted them to join him and coordinate with him in the uprooting of the Mughal Empire and the establishment of a Hindu nation. To fulfill his aim, he also wrote a letter to the king of 'Jenjo Kailore' 'Raja Ajmer Chand.' He very politely addressed him, saying that though you did not cooperate with Guru Govind Singhji' before, I am still ready to forget it and once again expect your cooperation. I want you to join us in the national interest and help us in eliminating the Mughal rule.

Showing complete indifference towards national interest, the king replied to the letter of Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) very arrogantly. He clearly said that just as we drove away your Guru, we will chase you out too.

It is said that "when doom is near, intelligence works against you!" – Probably the same thing was happening with King' Ajmer Chand'. He did not know a vast difference between 'Guru Govind Singhji' and 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi).' Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) is the name of that ball of fire, which stops only after destruction if directed towards someone. He was the most fierce warrior

BHARAT i.e., INDIA, has ever seen. He was Vedic personality and not like other Sikh Gurus who were more kindhearted and forgiving. Banda was Vedic scholar, and he studied that evil has to be crushed with evil and total annihilation of evil is must.

'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' became furious after reading the foolish reply of 'Ajmer Chand.' He ordered his soldiers to attack his fort. The soldiers immediately attacked his fort. Although many of them lost their lives in this battle, they very easily dismantled the wall, and finally, hoisting the victory flag on it destroyed the arrogance of the kings of the hilly region. After that, these kings stopped looking up to Delhi and broke their relations with the Mughals. They also stopped paying 'Khiraj' tax. All the kings accepted the sovereignty of Bairagi. Not only this, in 1710, the king of Mandi, 'Sudhar Sen, ' took Bairagi to his state, and felicitating him made him him Guru.

Similarly, his people also began to respect Bairagi. Coming here, Bairagi also had a desire to enjoy some royal pleasure. He started wearing kalgi. Staying here, he married a Rajput girl and was blessed by a son. Some people began to spread rumors against him that he has been indulging in luxurious pleasures and that he is no more sage. This was done by Sikhs only at that time. They started getting jealous that he is not following Guru's direction without understanding that he pledged to Guru Gobind Singh for nation and humanity not to follow exactly what Sikh Guru used to follow.

After 'Mandi,' once Bairagi went to Kullu on a trip. It is said that the king of that place captured him and put him in

prison. Not only this, he informed the emperor of Delhi about the same. When the Muslims heard about it, they became extremely happy while the Hindus felt miserable. When Bairagi came to know of this, he became sad though he somehow became successful in coming out of the prison after using his wisdom. However, the superstitious Muslims who opposed him advertised this incident by saying that he took the help of ghosts to pick up the cage and plant it at Mandi. From there, he came to Hoshiarpur and got married again. After that, as an ascetic, he went on a trip to Kashmir Amarnath, and Nepal.

# Trapped in royal pleasures, gave up simplicity, Married a princess to enjoy life Condemned for the deed ...oh! What happened! Gave up Practice, what happened to this sage?

In 1707 with Aurangzeb's death, one of his great dreams also got buried with him in his grave. He dreamt that the entire BHARAT i.e., INDIA, becomes Muslim, and his generations rule over this country.

The name of Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) tops the list of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 's great warriors who buried his dreams along with him. It was a very significant fact that the people who had a lack of resources stood up to eliminate an empire that had looted entire BHARAT i.e., INDIA, and filled their treasures to use BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 's money to convert people of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, and rule on it for generations to come! Our warriors neither had they a tradition for dynastic rule nor massive armies or abundance

of wealth. They stood up only based on will power. Undoubtedly, 'Bairaagi' was one such warrior.

The disintegration of the Mughal Empire after the death of 'Aurangzeb' clearly indicates that the big empires tend to disintegrate when they ignore welfare policies and start favoring injustice. Where massive armies for safety against foreign invasions are used to oppress people inside the kingdom, at the same time, the king reserves funds in the treasury for spreading Islam and kill people. It is when these policies become flawed that these kingdoms take no time to fall apart. This was the reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire.

Our scholars are of the view, "To possess god, one has to become god'. Similarly, one has to have enough potential to possess the nation as is needed to possess God. Only the people who are inspired by universal good, rise above selfishness work in the public interest can possess the nation. The downfall of a ruler is certain who is selfish and ignores universal good. Even his huge armed forces and abundant wealth in the treasury failed in saving him. A small saint with not enough food and cloth was able to give a stunning jolt to Aurangzeb's vast empire just by sheer of his spiritual strength.

The only dream of Bairagi was to uproot the Mughal Empire and establish a Hindu nation in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, he was not for Sikhs, he was for all. About this warrior, Dr. Om Prakash has prepared a research paper in which he has summarized the hard work of noted historians like Iliot and Dawson, William Erwin, J.D. Cunningham, J.C. Archer, Hari Ram Gupta, Indu Bhushan Banerjee, Teja Singh, and Ganda

Singh, etc. They write: "He, that is to say, Bairaagi had kept the aim of establishing a Hindu nation before him. The foundation of the Mughal rule was quite strong".

A fearless individual can instill courage in public but cannot uproot a strong empire. That is why a brave soldier Banda became unsuccessful in attaining his goal. But his heroic deeds would continue to inspire the national heroes of the future until BHARAT i.e., INDIA, is living. His sacrifice did not go in vain. He filled the public with an intense feeling to fight against the atrocities.

On an appropriate occasion, national poets like Ravindra Nath Tagore praised this great soldier and educated people about sacrificing all they had for the nation's safety.

A Hindu nation was his aim,

No more was it a doubt

His thoughts were great.

And always did something special.

There has always been a difference of opinion about 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' that was the only leader of the Sikhs of Punjab, or his aim was to protect the entire Hindu community? In the view of the people who have sinned distorting historical facts, neither did 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' possess any national feeling, nor could he be the hero of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n history. Historians like Macauley, Cunningham, and Khafi Knan believe: "Bairagi aimed to liberate the entire Hindu community. He completely belonged to the National School of Thought". Macauley writes, "In reality, Banda aimed to

get the entire Hindu community freed from the slavery of the Mughals. He replaced the 'Wahe Guru Ki Fatah' with 'Fatah Dharm' or 'Fatah Darshan' to give his movement a broad meaning. In our history today, we must give a place to this same belief of Macauley, his thinking, and conclusion Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi).' 'Madho about administrator of Central Secretariat Library, Virendra Kumar Kulshreshtha, has written beautifully about 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi).' The essence of which is:-- "The resident of Samana Jalaluddin had murdered 'GuruTeg Bahadurji.'Therefore, on November 26, 1709,'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' attacked Samana in the morning and crushed it. Nearly 10,000 Muslims were killed in this war, and a bounty of wealth came into the hands of 'Madho (Banda Bairagi).' The ruler of Bairagi Kadamuddin, was harassing Hindus due to his luxurious lifestyle. Banda subjugated his castle and distributed all the treasure among his fellow men. The Muslim ruler of Sadhora did not allow the Hindus to perform their religious rites. This complaint reached Banda, and as a result, he looted Sadhora. Many Muslims were killed there. This place is called 'Qatal Garhi.'

### **Chapter Twelve**

### **Mughals Became Afraid -**

BHARAT i.e., INDIA, is the only country in the world that has provided intellectual leadership to the world. Concerning the soul, it has also propounded the principle that the soul lives forever and never dies. The only body parts, not the soul. This is the reason that BHARAT i.e., INDIA, ns have never mourned a death. They consider the decaying of the body a natural process.

Albaruni, accompanied by Mehmood of Ghazni, was a foreign scholar. He has written a lot about BHARAT i.e., INDIA, and we feel so proud to know about it. When Albaruni was staying in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, he also met a family whose young son was killed by the soldiers of Mehmood of Ghazni.

When Albaruni met the relatives of the deceased, they said to him, "See, your Sultan has killed our dear son for no reason. See, he is lying before us. What type of religion is this? Does your Sultan think that our son has died? He is mistaken. The soul never dies, it is immortal, and his soul has left the body. It will get a new body like we change our clothes or our houses".

"Immortal is the soul. The mortal is the body.

Imperishable are we all. The thought is profound!"

Albaruni was surprised to see that the family members were not lamenting, but they were relaxed to know that it was the murder of the body, not of the soul. The soul is immortal. It will certainly return.

Since ancient times this has also been the belief in the people of the country that any soul which returns brings with it all the virtues of the previous birth. He gets the reward of the deeds done in the previous birth. This is not all the soul; in this birth, it can also take revenge from anyone who tortured it in the last birth, due to unwavering faith or thinking many revolutionaries sacrificed themselves in the name of religion and nation will be born again and take revenge. This is the reason that whenever one 'Maharana Pratap' or 'Shivaji or 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' stood up, many of our youngsters came forward and offered themselves for sacrifice.

The ruination of the body was taken as a game by the people. They perceived the body as a puppet made of mud, a toy which, if broken, it's broken! We can always buy another one. We will come back again and ruin our enemies with even greater vigor.

Now the Mughal ruler and the enemies of 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' had become even more actively involved in ruining his increasing powers. The King sent commander 'Haji Ismail Khan' and 'Inayatullah Khan' with the army to kill him. 'Aslam Khan' also proceeded with his army to help them. While the Pathan of Kasoor, 'Rais Mohammad Khan' united the Muslims against 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' and instigated them to destroy his increasing power.

When the enemy becomes strong against you and gets involved in planning and plotting against you that you must be destroyed at any cost, it means that your power has become a challenge for them. This is the state when you become more powerful than them. Such was the position of 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi).' He had become more powerful than his enemies. In such circumstances, the polarization of the enemy against him was natural.

On The Path of this Life
Keep Moving Forward Step By Step,
Darkness Will Fade Away Certainly
Keep On Moving with This Determination
Agreed, Your Destination Is Far
Make Success A Certainty
Divine Power, Everything Is with You
Until Then, Hardships Are like Roasted ChickPeas!

At that time, 'Baba Vinod Singh' was the Subedar of Karnal. When he came to know about the enemy's united forces, he became worried and thought that it was better to run away to Sirhind. The Sikhs fought with the Mughals in a battle at Aminabad. At this time, the united forces of the Mughals dominated the Sikh army. The Sikhs began to run away from the battlefield. The Mughal was running after them and hung them on the tree one by one. Such inhuman torture made the entire area groaned with pain once again. Now again, the question of life and death occurred before the Hindus. They were remembered as 'Banda Veer Bairagi,' had power icon who become the Hindu in such circumstances. At that time, the enemy shivered at the thought of his name. Taking advantage of his absence, the Mughal army stooped to commit such a great sin. Therefore it was natural for the Hindu community to miss him. As soon as 'Banda Veer Bairagi' came to know this incident, he at once reached Hoshiyarpur from Kullu via Mandi.

Our ancestors have addressed non-vegetarians as devils. The vegetarian Hindus used to call Muslims also by this name. The devils are those who scare the general public with their activities and snatch everything from them. At that time, the Muslims were doing this only! It is said in the 'Atharva-Veda' (4/ 36 / 7) that all the dacoits and violent men are wiped off from the village, which I proceed and enter into! The devils are destroyed from that place and run away.

This means that if there are courage and vigor in public and if they find some leader to boost their enthusiasm, the devils or monsters are wiped away from that place.

The end of the devil means the lot of that sense of evilness that violates others' rights or makes their lives hell or considers it a privilege to torment others. The elimination of evil is like making both tiger and goat drink water from the same well. The King must make both tiger and goat drink water from the same well. If the goat stops drinking water and dies in this state out of fear, then it must be thought that the silent curse would be disastrous for the King.

Evilness be destroyed from the world, This is the King's -most significant duty.

# The torture of the tormentor is eliminated. And eliminated be the tremendous evil deeds of the sinner.

Violence against animals is eliminated.

And eliminated be the evil character.

Thinking about this, our ancestors.

Developed the holiest form of royal duty for us!

At that time, 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' had become that power for Hindus, which was working to destroy evil. The satanic tendencies that enjoyed tormenting others used to wind up from there with their bag and baggage wherever he went. With this Mantra's help, the Veda has encouraged many such Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)s to work to protect the country, religion, and culture. The Vedas and the Vedic culture were instilled in our blood, which inspired us for centuries to fight our enemies.

As soon as Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) came from Kulu to Hoshiarpur, he again took his state's administration under his charge and appointed separate Subedars for each region. Now he started roaming with a group of armored soldiers in the streets and localities of Punjab. Just as he arrived, all the evil characters tormenting the Hindus till now hid their faces and ran away. The lost smile was again visible on the faces of our mothers, sisters, and daughters who were tolerating the cruelty of the enemy until now. Everywhere there was a wave of happiness while the enemy became so frightened that it began to fee from Punjab. Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) made the 'Lohgarh' fort capital and successfully established righteous his a

administration in Punjab. All the activities of the enemy were stopped. The enemy started running away from every place he conquered.

In the 14th century, a foreign traveler named Ibne-Batuta visited our country. He had come to the court of Sultan Muhammad Tughlaq. He was the Emperor of Iran's ambassador and wrote about BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 's sages in a very prideful manner. He has described that one day the Sultan showed him such ascetics who could fly in the sky. He says that both the ascetics started quarreling with each other, and the *kharaun* (slippers) went up by itself and began striking the other ascetic.

He writes that Mohamed Tughlaq had one and a half Lakhs of slaves with him. He asked Ibne Batuta, "how many slaves does your King have? When I told the Sultan that my King had one Lakhs slaves, he proudly said that he had one and a half Lakhs of slaves. The Sultan said, how loyal are the slaves to your King? At this, I praised the faithfulness of slaves of my King to the Sultan. On hearing my praise, Sultan Tughlaq clapped his hands, listening to which a slave came in immediately. Then Sultan made a sign which the slave could not see. The slave at once, picked up a dagger kept there and stabbed himself. He died at once. After this Sultan clapped once again at which another slave appeared. He threw down the body of the dead slave from the palace". Then Sultan Mohammed Tughlaq said to Ibn Battuta –"Does your king have this type of faithful saves?"

We have given this example here only because we do not care for our lives here. Once the experience ends, it is believed that the body is dead, not the spirit. The spirit is immortal, about which we have already thrown light at the beginning of this chapter. This situation is the pinnacle of noble courage (Satvik veerta) about which it can be said with pride and without any doubt that this feeling is found only in the warriors of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, in the whole world.

This bravery has been instilled in the period of slavery or dependence because of which we have been able to face the enemy in even scary circumstances. This feeling has been strengthened by people like Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) from time to time.

Person named 'Ganga Ram,' who had gotten the Guruji children arrested deceitfully was still alive. It had become unbearable for 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) 'to see this man 'Ganga Ram' alive who had committed this injustice with the Guru sons. Thus, he ordered his soldiers to kill 'Ganga Ram.' Not only this, the inspector who had arrested the two sons of the Guru was also murdered. This once again brought a wave of happiness among the Hindus and Sikhs. They felt that this was the day when a real tribute was given to the sons of Guruji.

Now 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' took the oath of killing the King of Saharanpur' Ali Mohammad,' who became extremely afraid to learn about his plans. Despite this, he united the Muslims and tried to fill them with vigor, referring to this battle with Bairagi as the "battle of faith." As soon as the war started, 'Ali Mohammad' ran away from the battlefield. However, the battle continued for some time.

But as soon as Sardar' Ghalib Khan' got killed, all the Muslims ran away. After this, 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' ordered his soldiers to rob the houses of the enemies. Many of the criminal's minded enemies were killed in their homes.

# The enemy lost its wisdom when Bairagi became furious. It forgot its religion and ran away from the battlefield.

The victory trumpet of 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' was blowing continuously. The enemy was leaving the field and running away. It could not find a place to hide, just like it happens with darkness after sunrise. In a victorious mood, 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' wrote a letter to the wealthy Pathans of 'Najibabad' specifying that their atrocities stories were about to end now. He warned them that he was coming to destroy them. After that, he at once laid a siege around 'Najibabad.'

At that time, 'Shah Nawaz Khan' was the King of this place who resolved to face 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi).' A fierce battle was fought between both the armies. 'Shah Nawaz Khan also fought with bravery, but he could not win. The city was looted by 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi).' At the same time, he captured many other cities situated along the river Ganga and included them in his empire. Muslim, 'Mohd. Zafaruddin has described this incident: --"The princes were murdered in one side of the city. A bounty of wealth was taken as gifts from the kings of 'Jwalapur' and 'Sadhaura'. Looting the area of Moradabad, Bairagi reached 'Jalalabad'. The Sardar of that place

Saharad in.' such a way that the Sikhs became worried. When the Sikhs tried to climb the fortress using the stairs, they were pushed down by the Pathans".

A historian named 'Khafi Khan' has written that in this battle, 'Bairagi' was not there with his army. In 'Lohgarh' when he heard the news and filled with fury, he came here and won the place.

In the reign of 'Aurangzeb,' the way the Hindu community was showing its revitalized power in the leadership of the rulers and warriors like 'Shivaji Maharaj' and 'Banda Veer Bairagi' had shaken the Mughal empire from its core. They were watching their downfall with their own eyes. Despite trying hard, they were not able to find that opportunity to recover or stand up again. They were being struck from all corners with bamboo sticks.

The Mughal emperor 'Bahadur Shah' was himself terror-stricken by the terror of 'Banda Veer Bairagi.' He could not gather the courage to face him because facing 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' directly means playing with death, and it is not everyone's cup of tea! Therefore, 'Bahadur Shah' thought it better to save himself from fireballs and cannons. Now he neither had ample resources to face a storm like 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' nor he could gather the courage to destroy him. Although many Muslims used to come and tell him about Bairagi, this did not affect him. When he was staying in 'Ajmer,' it is said that when some Muslims came to him and insisted that he must get 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' to save them, he took out his sword and killed those Muslims.

### **Chapter Thirteen**

### The Hide and Seek of Victory and Defeat

'Bahadur Shah' was very unhappy that the Mughal army had become weak to face 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi).' He did not want that Hindu power to regain strength under the leadership of 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, compelling the Mughals to leave with bag and baggage. When he saw that despite all his efforts of motivation, no Mughal was ready to face Bairagi (Banda Bairagi),' he 'Madho gave Das responsibility to 'Asgar Khan,' 'Samand Khan,' 'Asadullah Khan' and 'Noor Khan' and sent them with a huge army to destroy him. At that time, Bairagi was traveling in the hills. The Mughal army camped at 'Taravadi.' It was a big challenge for him from which he could not escape. This time the Mughal army was also about one Lakh in number while 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' could only gather about 20000 soldiers till that time.

Both the enemies met on the banks of River Saraswati. Once again, the Sikhs demonstrated their traditional gallantry in the battle, but this time, it backfired. They had to face defeat in this battle. They ran away from there and took shelter at 'Lohgarh.' In this situation, Bairagi reached there. Both the armies fought again at a place near 'Kot Abu.' This time, the Sikhs' morale was down, and so even after the arrival of 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi),' they could not make it high enough to face the enormous Mughal

army together. As a result, the Sikhs were defeated, and this defeat was so big that even 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' himself had to run away from the battlefield to save his life.

It is a general tendency of us BHARAT i.e., INDIA, ns that if we see our team being beaten up in playfield, we at once start abusing our warriors or players. We forget that game is, after all, a game, and one can also lose. The Kshatriyas consider war even as a game, and defeat is a possibility in a game, so it is in a fight! We must not think that if a warrior has lost in a war, he is defeated forever. On the contrary, we must consider his performance in various battles. And if in the wake of the nation, time, and circumstances, he has to leave the field, we must think that it was a part of his strategy and be ready to accept it.

In the song of life
I am not the least afraid.
I am satisfied with the victory.
And satisfied in defeat.
Surely, I will return.
I was never worried about defeat.
Burning lamps of victory
I do not think it is right.
I crush defeat,
I turn away the storms.
With the divine oil of defeat
I light up the lamp of victory.

"Do not leave the battlefield, even if life is taken away!" Due to this thinking, many of our warriors martyred in the name of a useless show-off. While the policies suggest leaving the field in unfavorable circumstances and preparing for a new game in the same way as any defeated player begins the preparations once again to defeat his competitor. In this way, the continuity of the tradition of war is maintained, but the possibility of achieving success can also be sought. It is the warriors' duty that they should continue to strive for the defeat of the enemy and try to confirm their victory. It is written in the Veda "Rashtram Piprehi Saubhagaay" (Atharvaveda)! And it gives an order or message, meaning that we must always keep struggling and trying continuously for the country's development and progress.

Bairagi was running in front of the Mughal army, and the son of 'Miza Beg,' 'Nawab Beg,' followed him. He was trapped in a very difficult situation. His colleagues were left far behind, and gradually he lost track of the remaining ones also. When he had reached quite far, the sun had set, and his horse was too tired because of which it refused to go further. So, to save his life, Bairagi left his horse and decided to move forward alone in that deserted forest.

The enemy was so anxious to destroy Bairagi that it was not ready to retreat. Its objective was to destroy him at any cost. 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' had neither faced this kind of adverse circumstance, nor had he ever imagined it. When he went further in the forest, he saw a fire burning very far in the jungle. When he saw it, he assumed that there must be someone there and proceeded towards the fire. The one who used to play with fire was today seeking

shelter in it! When he reached near the fire, he saw a garden there. The gardener and his wife were sitting there, warming their hands. Bairagi took a sigh of relief to know the couple. He thought that food and water would be solved and most probably he could stay and rest for some time. Thinking about all these things, Bairagi went and sat beside them.

Bairagi thought that the enemy has retreated, but in reality, he was mistaken. The enemy had not retreaded. As soon as he sat, he heard the tapping sound of a horse. He understood that the enemy was still following him. He realized that if he wasn't careful in time, anything could happen.

Consequently, as quickly he sat there, he took no time in making a decision. At once, he got up from his place near the couple. When he asked the couple, they told him that there was a well nearby, and he could climb down in it to save his life.

As soon as he descended in the well, the enemy arrived near the gardener couple. He asked them if any soldier had come there. Keeping in mind the safety of Bairagi, who had come in his shelter, the gardener tried to mislead the enemy. The gardener couple considered the refugee's protection as their duty and tried to shove the enemy away. Neither the gardener family had any weapon, nor did they have any experience of a battle. As a result, they could not mislead the enemy when the enemy asked harshly about their enemy. The couple got afraid and could not face them anymore. They told them that Bairagi was in the well.

Listening to their conversation Bairagi had understood that this weaponless and inexperienced couple would not be able to resist the harshness of the enemy anymore. Therefore, it was better that he came out of the well! So, very guietly, he came out and ran in the fields to move further. Bairagi was exhausted. He had sustained wounds in his feet, but he had enough energy to save his life. He saw a hut at a distance. Nobody was there in that hut. Now he had an excellent opportunity to spend the night there. The owner of the hut came there in the morning. When he saw a great warrior like Bairagi there, he thought that indeed he was a warrior who had escaped from a battle and had come here to hide. To save himself from any problem in the future and prove himself innocent, he started to scream on seeing him. At this, Bairagi requested him to keep guiet. But he did not listen and kept on screaming. Then to save his life, Bairagi killed him.

## Seeing the circumstances and time, he killed the farmer.

# Wise men tell the truth. The time is very strong!

After killing that man, Bairagi proceeded further from there. He went straight to 'Lohgarh.' As he reached there, the royal army following him reached there after him. Prince' Jahandar Shah' was also included in this army. At that time, the Sikhs became powerless and licked their wounds of defeat, which they had received in the battle. They were not aware of this new situation. The Sikhs and 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' needed some time to recover. But everything is not in the hands of man. It is not always possible that a man can get whatever he desires!

The circumstances were leading them towards war. Once again, the royal army had a fierce battle with the Sikhs near 'Shahbad.' At that time, some Rajputs went against their warrior and decided to help the royal army. If these Rajputs had at that time given the proof of their patriotism by helping 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi),' the result would have been as desired. The prince 'Jahandar Shah' ordered his army to seize the 'Lohgarh' fort.

The army of 'Jahandar Shah' besieged Lohgarh for almost a month. The moral of the Sikhs was already down before the battle. Now, after such a long siege, they had become more depressed. The food stock they had was also about to end, which added to their worries, although Bairagi kept giving them good motivating sermons to boost their moral. But "No army can march on an empty stomach." This phrase looked so proper about the soldiers at that time. Some of the starving soldiers disguised themselves as Muslims and became successful in arranging food from outside. But how long this would have carried on? The Sikhs also believed that definitely Bairagi had such invisible divine power, which did not let him loose! But this feeling was hurt when they saw that not only Baiagi was defeated in this battle, but he also failed in finding any solution to their problems of hunger and complaints!

This was why Sikh soldiers started using the abusive word for their 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi).' When he realized the mental condition of Sikh soldiers, he decided that whatever the consequences, it was better to face the royal army! One day, 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' woke up at night and suddenly attacked the royal army. The royal army was not ready, and a fierce battle took place. It is known as the battle of 'Chamkor' in Sikh history. To motivate them, Bairagi delivered a very inspiring message to the Sikhs. He tried to remind them of the gallantry of children of Guruji. The Sikhs also did not think it right to show any laziness or laxity in their courage. They tried to fight with as much sincerity as possible, but the conditions were still unfavorable for them.

The royal army was assisted by their resources and our traitors in finding some external help while our soldiers could not get any external force or aid. On this occasion, Bairagi appointed a man named 'Gulab' who looked like him in his place. A Muslim historian had written that keeping this man in his place, Bairagi somehow escaped from there and went to the hills, which was revealed after some time when 'Gulab' was caught. Khan-Khana wrote to the king about the excellent news that Bairagi was captured!

The king was very happy to receive the good news. Although when he came to know the truth. He scolded 'Khan-Khana' very harshly. It is said that after this, Bahadur Shah himself brought an army against Bairagi and, holding a 'Haidari' flag, declared war. But still, he was scared from inside. He had heard about many of his heroics that revealed his unique divine prowess. Even now, he feared that what will happen if he attacked him like a ball of fire? This was the reason that the king wrote a letter to Bairagi for a treaty. But on reaching Lahore, he was caught by a severe disease because of which he died in 1713.

After the death of the emperor, he began a power struggle in Mughals. This was the traditional game for them, which started after the end of every Mughal king. The same thing happened this time too. This time this power struggle lasted for a longer time, which weakened their strength. And this gave the Sikhs a golden chance to gather their power. They became successful in empowering themselves. Now there were two powers in the country, the Hindus on the one hand and the Muslims on the other! The Sikhs naturally became the symbol of Hindu power, and Bairagi was their hero. Now the Sikhs also started the Gorilla war like the Marathas. The Sikhs minutely observed and understood their success, and they made it an essential part of their strategy to follow it. As a result, the Mughals, who were troubled with the Marathas' guerrilla warfare till now, were now distressed with the guerrilla warfare of the Sikhs. Guerrilla war is an endless war. This war weakens the ruler's strength, and the people waging this type of action cannot be defeated. The Sikh soldiers attacked the Mughal army whenever they wanted and used to run away in the jungles after looting them.

After the death of the king, 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' again started traveling in Punjab. He planned to empower the *Sardars* also, and it was to provide them with the strength that he left a part of his army wherever he went. He soon established his suzerainty over the area up to 'Haridwar,' which again brought a new awakening among the Hindus. At the same time, the atrocities of the Muslims were once again restricted. 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' reigned supreme everywhere. He then handed over the state administration to his Sikh Sardars while he took the mountains' path.

Unfortunately, whenever 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' disappeared from the scene, the Muslim Sardars increased their activities and atrocities. In his absence, the Sikh Sardars were unable to rule efficiently, which was the need of the hour. They proved to be weak somewhere!

# Progress and downfall is the rule of nature which is everlasting.

Only that man has the willpower saved from this ditch of the ruins.

The purity of mind speech and action uplifts the human being.

# Failure only describes a person forgotten is way and religion!

This was the reason that Muslims with their heads held high used to torment the Hindus. The Sikhs were unable to face these Muslims in many places, and it happened this time also. After 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' left, the Muslim soldiers began to torment our Hindus again, and their atrocities kept increasing. The Hindus again desired that their problem solver 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' would appear from somewhere and solve their problems. Bairagi again reached 'Kartarpur' after one year. He attacked 'Sarhind' and defeated the Muslim Sardar of that place. 'Amin Khan' accepted subordination. The landlord of 'Jalandhar,' 'Faiz Ali Khan,' and 'Saifullah Khan' had some time ago tormented 'Guru Govind Singhji' because of which 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' seized half of their property in revenge.

In this way, during the short period, hide and seek between victory and defeat, success and failure continued in the life of 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi).' Though even after this, his courage, bravery, valor, and chivalry stayed intact. Therefore, to fulfill his great objective of developing a Hindu nation, he sincerely kept working towards it.

#### **Chapter Fourteen**

### **Freedom Went Far Away!**

Veer Savarkar has written," From the beginning of the 17th century probably the birth of 'Shivaji,' with reference to the Hindu-Muslim struggle, a surprising transformation was seen in the direction of the hundred of years war of Hindus against cruel Islamic invaders. Previously where the last defeat in the Hindu-Muslim battle was that of Hindus, now contrary to it, the Muslims were the ones to be defeated finally while the victory belonged to the Hindus!"

Banda veer Bairagi was also one of the great warriors who ensured this final victory of the Hindus. None was near to him in Sikhs or Hindu kings in last 600 Years of History. His valor and courage surpassed any Sikh Guru or Hindu king of last few centuries. Although the life stage at which Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) had entered, the story was taking a different direction. Our tiger was unknowingly getting trapped in the web of conspiracy woven by 'Farukhsiyar.'

Bhai Parmanandji has written...." The Gurus religiously started their work. The progress of their religion was contrary to the progress of Islam. Islam was the state power. The Gurus gave great sacrifices against the arrogance of this power and for the religious independence movement. In the end, they decided to destroy the political power of the tormentors. *It was about to be accomplished when a* 

spiritual hindrance was created that do not help Bairagi until he tastes nectar and becomes a Sikh. In fact. Banda should have been declared as next Sikh Guru without any nectar. He was way above any Guru or saint from spiritual or bravery perspective. Sikh priest class must understand that half of the Sikh Gurus were Hindus so how come they boycotted Banda only? This specifies the fact that whether it was the wish of Bairagi or not, he had the faith or not, his tasting of nectar so essential that in comparison, Few Sikhs priest class spoiled a work done by bringing a trivial issue to the fore! But whose fault, was it? People think adversely in this country! Sikhs of that time had political\priestly class who acted like traitors against the Veer Banda. Banda was enlightened master and was beyond any Guru, but jealousness of Sikhs and their selfish ego resulted in his doom. A Man who did so much for Sikhs were backstabbed by the same Sikhs (Few priestly class). Till date many of the priestly class in Sikhs are working against making Sikh different from Hindus.

They do not know that human independence and parity thinking is the root of communal life. In other matters, the difference of opinion does not have any more significance. As far as this diversity is concerned, every person considers himself right and the other person wrong. In this, neither a person gains anything, nor does he lose. But the people who sacrifice the holy rule of the society 'Individual freedom' in the name of this difference of opinion are responsible for the ruination of their country. Along with it, they also ruin Therefore, the themselves. who people betray never be forgiven no government can matter how respectable he is in religious terms.

What Bhai Parmanandji has written is right. Making a mountain out of a molehill symbolizes the ignorant and obstinate thinking of the Sikhs. Creating such an environment against the 'Bandavir Bairagi' who emerged as a national hero that people start despising him indicated a foolish policy of trampling your nationalism with your own feet. All Sikhs who hate Banda must realize that they are part of poor condition of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, till date as this legendary warrior might have changed the tide of the nation.

When the thinking is obstinate

No virtuous path is visible.

Bewildered is the man.

Tries to discover the way to progress

A game created by man himself

When he crushes it with his own feet?

Then assume that this end is near.

Even destiny cannot prevent!

Even after all this, in 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' was determined to fight with the foreign rulers, the last moments of his life. He very well knew that withdrawal in these circumstances could bring disgrace to the pride of the entire Hindu Community. He was a brave man, and like a brave, he had resolved to fight for the freedom of mother, BHARAT i.e., INDIA, . This was why he did not bother about his people's betrayal and conspiracies and continued with his struggle against the foreign ruling enemies. His life aimed to take history towards a transformation. He was the

creator of an era, and he was proceeding towards the fulfillment of this solemn resolution.

His resolution was devoted to 'Vasudeva Kutumbkama.' His wish was that under humanism in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, the Hindu community should rise and begin their struggle of achieving the glorious past of their world Gurus.

In Lahore, when 'Banda Veer Bairagi' encountered the army of 'Farukhsier,' they made 'Tat-Khalsa' or 'Takht-Khalsa' confront him to satisfy their selfish interests where the behavior of Takht-Khalsa' left him shaken and wholly broken from inside. He had till this time not even heard the name of anything called 'Defeat,' but today, the pain of defeat had shattered him from within. After that, he wrote a letter to 'Tat-Khalsa,' which brought a heart transformation in some people. But it did not happen the way he wanted. Although he tried his best to resolve their differences, no one took his effort seriously. After this, he took the resolution of making a new state and a modern BHARAT i.e., INDIA, .

# To make a new nation, we moved with determination.

Will achieve freedom and eliminate all the pain.

To give wings to his mission, Bairagi defeated the Nawab of 'Kalanor.' Therefore, he proceeded towards 'Sialkot.' In Sialkot, no one dared to oppose him. Bairagi also made a bold effort to move towards Gujarat and Wazirabad. Seeing these conquests of Bairagi, 'Farukhsier' felt unbearable pain. In these circumstances, the king sent 'Abdul Samand' with 30'000 soldiers to Delhi to kill Bairagi in the year 1716. He

also directed other officers to send their armies against 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi).' Abdul Samand khan pretended to subjugate Bairagi with a trick. He sent his people a message to Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) that he wanted to be his disciple, but Bairagi did not believe him. The army of the king camped near Gurdaspur, where the military from Jalandhar also joined them. Now they laid a siege from all sides of the city. The food supply was barred for the soldiers. Inside completely dissatisfaction began to settle in the soldiers due to hunger. It is heard that 500 soldiers became successful in going out of the defense to arrange food. When the enemy side got to know of their recklessness, they attacked them with immense cruelty in which all the 500 soldiers sacrificed their lives for Mother BHARAT i.e., INDIA.

While describing, 'Bhai Parmanandji' has given a very lively illustration of this incident. He had written: "When the ones inside got fed up with hunger, they started complaining against Bairagi. Four months passed in this way. Lahore's ruler declared that the Sikhs who accept the suzerainty of the royal flag would be given the gift of safety. Some Sikhs went and joined the enemy, but they were captured. It is easier to die fighting than to die with hunger. For the last time, Bairagi collected his comrades and attacked them, but they could do nothing in front of such a big force.

When they became helpless with hunger, they began to request Bairagi. Consoling them, he replied calmly - Remember that happiness and sadness are both for the human being in this world. Along with joy, it is mandatory to bear the pain as well. I am also with you. I will also not eat

anything until you are hungry. It was impossible to feel the agony of the people inside the fort. Craving for food, they all kept looking at each other helplessly.

In this helpless situation, the enemy put them to a hard test, and many of the warriors came out but did not believe the words of the enemy. When they saw no scope for their survival except surrender, helplessly, the gates of the fort were opened. The Muslim army came inside. became skeletal due to hunger. But none of the soldiers dared to go near him. Everyone is scared to go near a dying tiger. In the end, Bairagi understood that what must happen will happen. It is futile to fight with destiny. Then he kept his bow and arrows down and asked the Muslim soldiers to arrest him without hesitation. They tied him with chains. 'Abdul Samand Khan' became very happy with this conquest. Everywhere the Muslims had a sound sleep when they heard this news. The hopes of the Hindus were bitten to dust. Mourning spread in their homes. The women also wept bitterly that their only support had gone. Bairagi glittered like a bright star, and after 14 years, he spread his light in the world and broke like a comet!

The only left was the skeleton.

Life in the body had dried.

Even then, who could catch the tiger?

The enemy itself was lifeless!

In reality, it was not the downfall of 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi),' but it was the downfall of a warrior struggling for BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 's self-respect and pride. This was also not the downfall of a living being made of

flesh, but it was the downfall of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 's religion and culture. It was also not the downfall of some sage or hermit, but it was the downfall of the 'holy Plait' (Choti) and Janeu of the Hindu community. This was the downfall of entire Sikh class who ditched the only great warrior in Sikh lineage because he did not taste so called Nectar and became Sikh. This downfall was also not of any big-bodied and handsome man, but this downfall resulted from our foolishness and the suicidal tendency of mutual leg-pulling. This was one side of the story for not supporting Banda and other one we will discuss later. IN both cases only Sikhs of that time have to be blamed. Banda did not do an lota of sin to be left to die like this.

Today, all the nooks and corners were mourning at the mothers' behavior who brought our superhero into this humiliating and sad situation just for a handful of silver coins and conveniences provided by the Mughal Empire. The malicious intentions of the people who did not trust the resolution of this great man and warrior and contributed to the development of his arrest circumstances were also being mourned by the wise and patriotic people of the nation.

We must understand that was our foolishness was the only reason that a lean and weak king 'Farukhsier' was able to arrest a tiger even when his predecessors failed. The main reason here was not the bravery of the enemy but our cunningness. A section of Sikhs against Banda must repent for lifetime for backstabbing such a great warrior who

# took revenge of their last Guru otherwise no one would have avenged death of his Son's.

One person as 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' who began from a very low level and moving forward glittered on the political universe of entire BHARAT i.e., INDIA, gave a new idea and the original thought transformed into a resolution for the whole nation and why? The historians never tried to research on it. Nobody understood it. It is no great thing for a person to achieve great heights but what is great is when that person turns or transforms from just a person to an idea and from an idea to a national resolution! We must discuss 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' in this regard.

When a nation is a bent upon killing its resolution, one must understand that 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' who was working on it, has to be arrested—agreed, that BHARAT i.e., INDIA, has always been struggling for its resolutions and human values. But this is also true that here the 'Jaichand Tendency' has also been prevalent side by side, which has given its devilish contribution in the destruction of many of our Banda Bahadurs on not one, but many occasions. These 'Jaichands' have celebrated the defeats of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, many times. This type of scene was seen once again. When the Mughal army of 'Farukhsier' arrested 'Banda Veer Bairagi,' those who believed in the 'Jaichand Tendency' gave a glimpse of their deceitful spirit by celebrating it.

Malice, jealousy, and distrust Stand like Cactus (Nagphani) Blocking the way
Of our Superhero
The more he moved onwards.
The more he sank in the bog.
The tiger got trapped himself.
In the trap, he had created!

The traditional witches, namely jealousy, malice, and distrust, had once again proved us unsuccessful in our test. Hitting his own feet with the axe, 'Sikh Jaichand Priest class and few more' celebrated on his defeat. Putting the rust of ungratefulness on BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 's courage has been that 'Jaichand Tendency' of our country, which has often played the detrimental role of bringing defeat at the last minute to the great warriors of our country. It was the misfortune of 'Bairagi' and even more of Mother BHARAT i.e., INDIA, that we were once again beaten. Freedom was so near, yet it went far away from us just because of few Sikh conspirator who ditched the warrior in last moments!

#### **Chapter Fifteen**

#### **A Unique Sacrifice!**

After arresting 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi),' the Mughal soldiers presented him before the Qazis. This occasion became a big reason for celebration for them. They achieved this success after a very great loss. If the Sikhs had supported this 'Nar Kesari' at this time, it would never have been possible for the Mughals to arrest him. It was natural for them to indulge in big celebrations for the success of a mission they had lost all hope. None of the Mughals could believe their eyes that the owner of a big personality whom they were seeing is the same Bairagi who made them tremble just by the thought of his name!

The Mughal soldiers became over-excited to get a glimpse of this national leader. Just for once, they wanted to see him! They knew what was going to happen to Bairagi. They wanted to see the great possessor of unmatched gallantry, a brave freedom fighter, and a dreamer of a Hindu nation because they wanted to be sure that this tiger whose name only used to scare them was really in their cage now.

Could not believe
That something unique had happened
Who was once synonymous with fear?
Today, he was with them

# The time had come for joy and sorrow in the country The Muslims were celebrating While the Hindus were worried about their lives!

As soon as 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' was presented before the Qazis, they gave him the same old offer to accept Islam or get ready to die! The Qazis also were waiting anxiously for 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' to be presented before them. They also wanted to see him very nicely. This was the reason when he was brought in front of them. They looked at him right from the head to feet minutely. Perhaps they had not seen this tiger of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, before. Today, they wanted to see him nicely because he was the same brave son of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, because of whom the Muslims had forgotten to commit atrocities on Hindus. And they had begun to think that now they would have to leave this country or completely stop committing atrocities.

Earlier also, many times, the Qazis had kept this option before the great freedom fighters or warriors to either accept Islam or select Death. They knew that no warrior of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, had accepted Islam in fear of Death even in the earlier ages. If some BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n warrior reached the gallows, he, first of all, kissed the noose, or he tolerated the atrocities of Mughals and gave up his life. Despite endless temptations, he did not accept Islam, and neither the fear of atrocities could make him sacrifice his religion. They knew that even 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' will not accept their offer if he

accepts anything, it would only be Death! Despite this, they presented their same old proposal before him because they wanted to kill his fellow men with his sword.

Hearing the proposal of the Qazis, 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' happily agreed to select Death. The Qazis got irritated by this boldness of the Hindu brave, and they decided to adjudicate a death sentence to him and his colleagues. 'Baba Bairagi,' who was sitting as a true warrior and sage as well as his colleagues, was not the least affected by this punishment. Now they were mentally prepared for Death and wanted to take off the mortal garb naturally. They had made up their mind that the time had come for the destruction of this robe. After this, wearing a robe, we would get engaged in the campaign of wiping out these atrocious rulers from our country. The spirit is free. After freedom, it would be free from their claws and cages and obtain a new body, which would help destroy these wicked people. This was the reason that they were so happy to hear about their death sentence.

'Ashfaq Ullah Khan' has written very beautifully: -

Rolled up sleeves will undoubtedly do something,

Either will attain freedom or get beheaded.

Would not withdraw in fear of atrocities

You will raise your hands, and we will put
forward our feet!

When 'Banda Veer Bairagi' and many of his companions were sentenced to Death by the Qazis, a 16-year-old brave

boy among all those Hindu freedom fighters got the death penalty. It is said that the old mother of this little hero went screaming to the executioners and said: -

"My son is innocent. He has been caught without any crime. He is not a Sikh (Student) of Bairagi. It would be a great favor if you leave him". After a lot of persuasion and sobbing on her part, the executors agreed with her.

Thus, when the turn of that brave child came, the executors released him. At this, the child said, "Why are you delaying it? I want to leave for a heavenly abode. Give me the death penalty immediately!" At this, one of the executioners told him, "Your mother has pleaded mercy for you. She has told us the truth that you are innocent. You have never helped Bairagi. So, we set you free from execution".

At this, the brave boy replied: - "My mother is wrong if she said this! I have happily supported Bairagi. He is my leader, and I have worked with him for the country" Then, addressing his mother, he said – "Maa, you are a murderer. You wish to take me out of heaven and throw me down to hell. Out of motherly Love, you want to take away my right. You must not say such things; rather, you must be proud that your son is leaving for his heavenly abode for the protection of the nation as well as the religion."

At this, the old mother stepped aside, crying. After that, seeing his bravery, the executioners sent him for his heavenly abode according to his wishes. The grief-stricken mother became so emotional that she forgot her duty. But

the brave boy carried out his duty and protected his nation and religion.

He honored her motherly Love and opened her eyes that when the question of the safety of the religion and the honor of the motherland arises, the Love of the mother becomes secondary because the Love of the worldly mother can be achieved only when the motherland is free from the atrocities of the wicked. Sacrifices are essential to get the motherland freed from these atrocities. Retreating from sacrifice at the last moment means to dishonor the Love of millions of such mothers who are deprived of showering their Love on their beloved children because they were atheists. Such a significant punishment to an atheist would be the same as a punishment for humanity. So, in the interest of humanity, the boy stood up in defiance and removed his mother from coming between himself and his Death. This is called 'Bravery.'

# How strange was that scene of Death and Motherly Love!

Death wanted to uplift by instilling fear.

Motherly Love stops the executor and asks.

Where are you taking my heart?

At this, the heart replied boldly - "I love Death,

This order I gave without a hitch"!

The murderers are entrusted with an executioner's job because there is not the least bit of mercy in them. The Mughal murderers started giving the death penalty to one or the other warriors of 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi).' This death penalty used to give immense happiness to those brave men of ours! Many of the spectators began to hate the Mughal rule. They were unable to see it. They used to close their eves and become stone-hearted to see somehow their freedom fighters accept the death sentence. These executioners started giving this death penalty in public places. Their aim behind it was only to enable the other Hindus to see the cruelty and atrocities given to these freedom fighters so that they do not dare to get involved in any revolt against the Mughal rule. Although our patriotic Hindus used to be saddened to hear about the atrocities, they were never scared. They used to be more enthusiastic in their resolve to stand up against the foreign rulers. There were many Muslims also who used to be saddened to see these cruelties. These poor people did not dare to protest against their religious beliefs. Your spirit dies when you adopt the religion of cruelty. This is what few Sikhs created on this nation and that was mostly priestly Sikh class of that time.

This activity of afflicting atrocities on 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' and his followers continued for many days. Every day 100 people were brought and murdered cruelly. Ultimately, Bairagi was also brought to the murder location. That day, a big crowd assembled to see the scene of the way of ending of 'Bairagi.' Where the Muslims had come to see this scene happily, the Hindus, on the other hand, had come filled with pain and sadness. One rich man of the court named 'Mohammad Ameer' was also one of those who had come. That person asked Bairagi, "What have you done that you have to face such atrocity?"

"Why did you such a work that you got such a punishment?"

# "Bairagi, tell me the truth, do not be a hypocrite!"

The question was very timely. 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' should have answered before leaving this world. Thus, he became severe on hearing this question. It appeared that he had got lost in some deep thinking. Hearing that question, there was an overflow of Vedic thoughts in his heart. Whatever may be his words, but he remembered the message of the Veda "Namo Matra Prithivyaii" - (Yajurveda 9 - 22) that is "Greetings to Mother Earth." Really, in his last moments, he must have thought about the motherland for which his life remained dedicated and for which he was about to give his superlative sacrifice. In BHARAT i.e., INDIA, the first thing the people do in the morning is to greet the motherland. Therefore, while receiving his greatest gift today, it was but natural for 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' to first and foremost remember Mother BHARAT i.e., INDIA, for whom he had dedicated his holy life.

At the question of 'Ameer,' Bairagi specified that it was the first and holy duty of every patriot to get Mother BHARAT i.e., INDIA, freed, which was crushed by the foreign rule's atrocities. We will not tolerate foreign rule in our country at any cost. My inner soul encouraged me to revolt against cruel foreign rule. I am indebted to my teacher 'Guru Gobind Singhji' who inspired me to revolt against this foreign rule and gave me the wonderful opportunity of serving the nation. This itself shows that one does not have to convert to Sikhism to serve the Gurus, millions of Hindus are ready to die till this date for Sikh Gurus. Shame on some

of the Sikh priestly class of that time who acted like traitors and left the Lion alone when he needed them.

Whatever I did, I had thought very well about it. I did for the security of respect and reputation of Mother BHARAT i.e., INDIA, and the establishment of a Hindu nation. Its reward can be unfortunate in your sight, but for me, nothing in the world can be better than this reward. Thinking for the welfare of the people is the foremost duty and responsibility of the administration and the ruler. In case a rule deviates from his commitment, every citizen has been given the right to revolt against it since the primitive era. To use that fundamental right of ours, I have stood up for this cause along with all my BHARAT i.e., INDIA, n Hindu brothers.

'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' clarified that the life of every individual aim to bring the people as well as the ruling class who have forgotten their values back on the path of justice. He said that God had sent every individual in this world to follow and make others follow values. After coming into this world, if a person forgets his fundamental duty or breaks the oath given to God, the world becomes disorganized and reaches a state of anarchy. It is the work of the rulers of the world to moralize this chaos and anarchy. The common people have every right to revolt against the administrative officers if they forget their values.

This is the reason that I have only done in my life what my Dharma has asked me to do! This Dharma was Vedic which teaches to destroy evil by any means.

The day 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' was brought at the execution site, the king 'Farukhsier' also reached there. He wanted to see him very carefully because it was due to Bairagi only that he had lost his peace and sleep. He wanted to see his enemy dying before his eyes. He also wanted the people present at the execution site to see the consequences if one tries to revolt against the Mughal rule.

Leaving behind the crowd, the king came in front. From the bravery and gallantry of 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi),' the king wanted to ask him something. He asked him, "Bairagi, your last moment has come. Tell us how you should be killed?"

# The last moment has come, Bairagi, keep this in mind!

# Now you cannot be saved, even if now comes God.

It was a very touching question. But 'Banda Veer Bairagi' did not get disturbed when he heard it. He remained seated without any worries. Then he said in a severe tone, "You can kill me in whichever way you like?"

Truly, this answer of "Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)" deserves to be engraved in golden words in northern BHARAT i.e., INDIA, 's history. He expressed a lot in just one sentence. It seemed as if there was a splurge of the source of 'Gita 'in his heart, which was inspiring him to say that you can destroy my superficial body, but the soul which is within me is immortal, indestructible, and imperishable. I, along with my entire existence, am the same. Thus, you or innumerable people like you cannot erase my identity. You cannot destroy the 'I' within me! In being killed, I will have to bear some pain because of which my fellow men or I do

not need to show any sadness. The way other colleagues have tolerated this with a smile, so am I ready to bear it in the same way!

In this one statement, Bairagi presented this everlasting thought of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, very seriously before the emperor. He had also assumed that the enemy could go to any lengths of cruelty today. Therefore, begging for life in these last moments would only be insulting for them. This was the reason that 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' acted bravely in the last moment of life. Only a brave can embrace Death with such bravery. He had today specified that he was not only courageous just for saying, but he could embrace Death also with chivalry.

When 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' was being killed, his son was also present with him. With the emperor's permission, the executioners made him sit on the lap of 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi).' The emperor himself handed over the dagger and asked him to rip it through his son's chest. No father can be expected to kill his son with his hands. It was once again testing times for Bairagi. Thus, he said very seriously, "No, I cannot do this!"

The emperor must have thought that Bairagi could murder his son out of anxiety. But in those moments also 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' remembered his religion. This was the reason that he did not let fear settle within him. He was a religious fighter (Dharmveer). This was the reason that in those last moments, he was unable to forget his religion or forsake values. Thus, when the

emperor asked him to fill his son, he evaded it very seriously and bravely.

The executioner did not like his answers. He wanted to arouse fear and terrorize him. Therefore, without any delay, the executioner cut the child into two pieces. River of blood oozed from the child. The heart of the father was filled with immense grief. For a father, this moment was not the moment of showing grief. Still, it was the time to portray himself as 'Ashoka.' Bairgi kept sitting there calmly in the posture of 'Ashoka.' The executioner had thought that the pain of seeing the two pieces of the son would flow through his eyes and he would agree to accept Islam.

But this proved to be a daydream for the executioner. He became furious when he saw Bairagi sitting calmly. It is the characteristic of anger that when it appears, it puts off the light of rationality. You get angry only when someone hinders the fulfillment of your wishes.

They took out the liver of the son of 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) and tried to stuff it in his mouth. This brutal act in the king's presence was such that even shame would feel ashamed to see this type of evil deed. Bairagi, the father refused to take its piece in his mouth anyhow due to which the executioner became all the more furious. He almost became mad. The executioner had the silent approval of the king, officials, and Qazis, but at the same time, the law they had made was also ordering them to do it. This was the

reason that they had crossed all the limits of cruelty and inhumanness. He started hitting 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)' with the red hot iron rods and pliers. The executioner began to pull out his flesh, which was a very pathetic scene. There were some people there whose hearts were beating. Even their heartbeat stopped, and instead of Bairagi, they began to scream silently in their hearts. The bones inside Bairagi became visible. Even after all this, neither did he scream, nor did he repent his patriotism. With a peaceful mind, he had transformed into the pose of 'Baba' today. In an extremely pathetic state, this tiger son of Mother BHARAT i.e., INDIA, had taken his position according to the sacrificial tradition. He went into deep meditative stage at this time.

'Bhai Parmanandji' has written about it: -

A hero was born in this country whose heroic exploits are unique, whose martyrdom is matchless. But what is strange is that our society has forgotten this gallant gem. It does not matter if there is no mausoleum for this self-assassination. Who cares if there is no memorial built of any type for it! But there is no greater unforgivable sin if the name of Bairagi does not reside in the heart temples of the Hindu children. The eyes of Bairagi had to close, and the eyes of the Sikhs opened. The honey trap was eliminated. Now they realized what they had done. And what they get in return of this deed! It was now that they realized the dutifulness of Bairagi but no use crying over spilt milk now! They lost a person who could have guided them and given them throne of Mother BHARAT I.E., INDIA, .

#### **Chapter Sixteen**

#### **Logical analysis of Great Betrayal**

Points of Contention between Banda and Tat Khalsa. Historical references.

#### Gurbilas Patshahi 10 (1751)

Gurbilas Patshahi 10 is the first recorded Sikh history which mentioned details about Guru Gobind Singh's life completed by **Bhai Koer Singh Khalsa** in 1751. The author mentioned in brief regarding breaching code of conduct of Khalsa by Banda Bahadur in Egotism. Below are lines taken from this Manuscript regarding mentioned subject:

ਤਬ ਬੰਦਾ ਗੁਰ ਆਈਸ ਪਾਏ॥ ਪਾਛੇ ਕਰੇ ਯੂਧ ਮਨਿ ਭਾਏ॥

Then Banda came to feet of Gur(Gobind Singh), who later on had skirmishes of his own will (when sent to punjab)

ਕਛੁਕ ਮਾਨ ਭਇਓ ਤਾ ਮਨ ਮਾਹੀਂ ॥ ਰਹਿਤ ਭੰਗ ਕਛੁ ਕਰੀ ਤਹਾ ਹੀ ॥ He got ego in his mind and breached code of conducts thereafter

ਅਹੰਕਾਰ ਤੇ ਗੁਰ ਨਾ ਸਹਾਈ ॥ ਤਾ ਕਰ ਗਇਓ ਸੂਰਗ ਕੋ ਧਾਈ ॥

Gur does not help egoistic and he left his holy abode in egotism

# (Banda Bahadur, Gurbilas Patshahi 10, Bhai Koer Singh Kalal

#### Mahima Parkash (1776)

Mahima Parkash was written by Sarup Das Bhalla in 1776, which mentioned whole incident of Gurdas Nangal, where Banda Bahadur made comments against Guru's wishes. Facts against Banda Singh Bahadur is:

- 1. He himself committed at Delhi that he have't followed the saying of Guru Gobind Singh.
- 2. He turned womanizer, more over he was interested marrying again and again.
- He stood against Khalsa and tried to pretend himself biggest of them.
- 4. He surrendered.

Baba Binod Singh spoke against him and a clash happened inside fort. Baba Binod Singh and other left the fort and Banda Bahadur surrendered later on. He even confessed at Delhi that "ਕਿਸੀ ਕੀ ਕਿਆ ਮਕਦੂਰ ਥਾ ਜੋ ਮੁਝ ਕੋ ਮਾਰਤਾ॥ ਪਰ ਸਤਗੁਰ ਕੀ ਆਗਿਆ ਮੇਰੇ ਸੇ ਭੰਗ ਹੁਈ ਹੈ ॥". Mata Sundri, who was already in Delhi fetched out Baba Kahn Singh from the prisoner group.

#### Shahid Bilas Bhai Mani Singh (Late 18th Century)

In a composition by Kavi Seva Singh, he mentioned a discourse between <u>Guru Gobind Singh</u> and <u>Bhai Mani Singh</u>. In this section are includes lines against Banda Singh Bahadur which reiterate the fact that he [Banda Singh] is not 11th Guru but the holy Granth was 11th Guru of Sikhs.

ਨੀਲਾ ਬੰਦ ਕਰਾਇਆ, ਅੰਬਰ ਪਹਿਨਣਾ ॥ ਸੂਹਾ ਅੰਗ ਲਗਾਇਆ, ਏਹਦੇ ਸੇਵਕਾ ॥

ਮਾਸ ਮੱਛੀ ਨਹਿ ਖਾਣ, ਬਣ ਗਏ ਵੈਸਨੋ ॥ ਪਯਾ ਵਿਖਾਂਧ ਸੀ ਆਣ, ਮਧ ਇਮ ਖਾਲਸੇ॥ ਮਾਤ ਸੰਦਰੀ ਲਿਖਾ ਸੋਚ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਇਹ ॥ ਦੋਹਾਂ ਦਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਮੇਲ, ਕਰਨ ਕਰਾਨ ਲਈ॥ ਸੇਵਾ ਹਨੀ ਸੀ ਪਾਤੀ ਬਾਜੀ ਖੋਲ ਕੇ ॥ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਮਿਕਾਏ ਝਗੜਾ ਦੋਹਾਂ ਕਾ ॥੧੪੩॥ ਦੋतता॥

ਅਮਰ ਸਿੰਘੀਏ ਆਖਦੇ, ਦਸਮ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਆਪ॥ ਬੰਦਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੋ ਗਿਆਰਮਾਂ, ਗੁਰੂ ਗਏ ਸੀ ਥਾਪ ॥੧੪੪॥ ਅਕਾਲ ਪੁਰਖੀਆ ਇਉਂ ਕਹਿਆ, ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਫਰਮਾਨ ॥ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਪੰਥ ਗੁਰ ਮਾਨੀਯੇ, ਤਾਰੈ ਸਕਲ ਕੁਲਾਨ ॥੧੪੫॥

ਜੋਪਈ॥

ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਜਬ ਦੇਖਣੋ ਆਈ। ਝਗੜਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਵਧਤ ਹੈ ਜਾਈ॥ ਤਬ ਤਿਨ ਦੋਨੋਂ ਕੋ ਸਮਝਾਇ। ਪਤੀਆ ਲਿਖ ਦੀ ਤਾਲ ਸਟਾਇ॥ ਜਿਸ ਕੀ ਤਰੈ ਉਹ ਜਾਨੋ ਸਾਚਾ। ਡੂਬੇ ਜਹਿ ਕੀ ਉਹ ਜਾਨੋ ਕਾਚਾ ॥ ਡੂਬ ਗਈ ਬੰਦਈਅਨ ਕੇਰੀ। ਤਰੀ ਨਿਹੰਗਨ ਕੀ ਸਬ ਹੇਰੀ॥ ਸੇਵਾ ਹਰੀ ਕਰੈ ਅਰਦਾਸ। ਹੇ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਮੈਂ ਤੇਰਾ ਦਾਸ ॥੧੪੬॥

#### (Line ੧੪੬, ਸਹੀਦ ਬਿਲਾਸ ਭਾਈ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ, Kavi Sewa Singh Bhatt)

#### Sir John Malcolm

Among several valuable works John Malcolm completed Sketch of Sikhs in 1812 and mentioned about Banda Bahadur in his writing here under:

Though the Sikhs, from being animated by a similar feeling, and encouraged by his first successes, followed Banda to the field, they do not revere his memory; and he is termed, by some of their authors, a heretic; who, intoxicated with victory, endeavoured to change the religious institutions and laws of Guru G6vind, many of whose most devoted followers this fierce chief put to death, because they refused to depart from those usages which that revered spiritual leader had taught them to consider sacred. Among other changes, Banda wished to make the Sikhs abandon their blue dress, to refrain from drinking and eating flesh; and, instead of exclaiming WaheGuruji ki Futteh! Waheguru ji ka Khalsaji ki Futteh! the salutations directed by Govind, he directed them to exclaim, Futteh fully propagated his doctrine.

Malcolm directed same fact that Banda Bahadur breach panthic salutations and formed new code of conduct.

#### **Prachin Panth Prakash (1841)**

Prachin Panth prakash was completed by <u>Nihang Ratan Singh Bhangu</u> in 1841 is considered as most important resource mentioned detailed information of Banda Bahadur. He mentioned that Banda Bahadur created his Panth parallel to Khalsa Panth and made his own code of conduct. He criticized on various points including Banda being a Womanizer, Egoistic, deserter and coward attitude of Banda Bahadur.

#### Kahn Singh Nabha, Mahankosh

Bhai Kahn Singh Nabha, a great scholar and lexicographer mentioned in Mahankosh:

.....ਪਰਭੁਤਾ ਵਧ ਜਾਨ ਪਰ ਬੰਦਾ ਬਹਾਦੁਰ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ ਗਰਬ ਹੋਇਆ, ਆਪਣੀ ਗੁਰੂਤਾ ਕੀ ਅਭਿਲਾਖਾ ਜਾਗ ਗਈ । ਜਿਸ ਪਰ ਉਸ ਕੇ ਕਈ ਨਿਯਮ ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਵਿਰੂਧ

#### ਪਰਚਾਰ ਕਰਨੇ ਚਾਹੇ ਜਿਸ ਤੋਂ ਪੰਥ ਦਾ ਵਿਰੋਧ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਦੋ ਦਲ ਬਣ ਗਝ.....

- He turned arrogant and got a desire to become Guru, After became famous among people.
- He preached code of conduct against Gurmat leads to division of Khalsa Panth.

#### Twarikh Guru Khalsa

Giani Gian Singh mentioned in detail in Twarikh Guru Khalsa that he tried to establish himself as a Guru in later stages.

....ਗੁਰੂ ਕੇ ਸਿੰਘ ਤਾਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਹੀ ਬੰਦੇ ਤੋਂ ਜੁਦਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਸਨ , ਕਿਓਂਕਿ ਓਹ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਦੇ ਦਰਬਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਅਸਥਾਨਾ ਵਿਚ ਗਦੇਲਾ ਵਿਚ ਕੇ ਬੈਠ ਕਰ ਚੋਰ ਸਫਾ ਕਰਾਉਂਦਾ ਤੇ ਦਰਸ਼ਨੀ ਫ਼ਤਹਿ ਬੁਲਾਉਂਦਾ ਸੀ |....

#### Banda Singh Bahadur, Giani Kartar Singh

In 1914, Bhai Kartar Singh had written a book on life account of Banda Singh Bahadur, in which he mentioned that Mata Sundri clearly instructed Khalsa in form of letter to not follow Banda Bahadur's commands. Khalsa assured her that they will not accompany Banda Bahadur anymore.

It is mentioned that Banda Bahadur got angry after hearing and reading this letter from Mata Sundri. Banda Bahadur replied to Mata Sundri that he had fulfilled his promise of helping in punishing <u>Wazir Khan</u> and now ownwards he is not bound to follow Khalsa and Guru Gobind Singh wordings. In letter, Banda Bahdur abused and written rude to Mata Sundri calling her a Dumb woman.

#### **Bharat Mat Darpan, 1926**

By Pandit Ganesha Singh Nirmala, he wrote that:

'They initiate through 'Charna Amrit', keep 'Janju' (Hindu caste string signifying Brahmin lineage), wear white clothes, black or green clothes they never wear, they wear breaches coming below knee. On meeting they say, 'Darshan Ji Ka Khalsa Darshan Ji Ki Fateh'. At the end of their name, they either have title of Singh or Das.'

#### **Historian Karam Singh**

#### **Buddha Dal - Nihung Jathebandi**

Buddha Dal, the confederated army of the Sikhs, also says that Banda Singh Bahadur was a rebel.

- Banda was overwhelmed with false pride and became arrogant.
- His mistreatment of the Khalsa, and alterations of the Guru-ordained Khalsa traditions, resulted in the Khalsa warriors losing respect for him.
- Banda declared himself a Guru.
- Banda Singh altered Khalsa salutation, stopped wearing blue, etc.
- The mighty Khalsa, led by Baba Binod Singh and his son, Baba Kahn Singh opposed these Hindu Vairagi innovations of Banda.

Recently, Nihang Dharam Singh of Buddha Dal openly said in a video that Banda Bahadur was a apostate and Khalsa should not regard Banda Bahadur and celebrate any Festivals related to him as he gone against Khalsa, Mata Sundri and Guru Gobind Singh.

#### In short, we will analyze the crux of all above below.

There are various reasons due to which Banda Bahadur is criticized based on above Historical proofs. Following are some points:

**Q.1.** Creation of his own Panth called <u>Bandai Khalsa</u> parallel to Khalsa and declared himself Guru, this was a sin on Banda Singh bahadur?

Logical response: Banda was an enlightened Master, when Guru Gobind Singh ji came to him he realized the pure and enlightened soul of Guru Gobind Singh ji. He did not go to Guru Gobind Singh, nor he asked Guru Gobind to fight for him, it was Guru Gobind who came to him and asked him to take weapons. For simple person like me if same Guru comes and ask me to fight in that scenario, I will also take up arms and do the same by seeing the atrocities committed on his Son and nation, so it was obvious for such a Dharmic soul like Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) to take up arms again. He moved to Vairagya after sad incident with dear but again he saw someone with light in eyes in the form of Guru Gobind. He was Rajput warrior and then Vedic Sage. His goal was to avenge Death of Guru Ji's sons and then establish united Hindu nation where no Islamic cruelty exists. He was the man of vision and at that time he realized that Sikhism will be another sect like Buddhism or Jainism, will become offshoot of Hinduism and new priestly class with its leaders will try to rule the people of this sect by creating new religion. He was fully aware of the reason why BHARAT i.e., INDIA, was in such state, he wanted to make sure that he not only beheads Wazir Khan but establish Guru's lineage in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, and hand over the rule to Sikhs and Hindus under one umbrella of 'Ek Omkar' which was from Vedas. Banda was man of vision and

today we can see that whole Sikh priestly class is fully tied up in making sure that Sikhism is different faith and nowhere close to Hindus when most of the Sikh Gurus were supported by Hindus only, their names were Hindus and Sikhs keep their names also Hindi names. Sikhs can never go away with what Hindus have done for their Gurus. One can see so many examples of Hindus supporting Sikhs and Sikh Gurus but hardly vice versa with facts.

I do not see any problem in considering Banda as Guru as he was way great warrior then anyone in last 1000Yrs. He was a Saint of Vedic order. Authority in Dharma. If Prithvi Chand can stand against Guru Arjun Dev and create parallel structure, then why to hate Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) who fought for Guru Gobind Singh Ji. When Sikh Gurus can move teachings from original teaching of Nanak which were associated to Bhakti to more bravery oriented then what is wrong in creating his own sect of Khalsa as his vision was unification and not division between Hindus and Sikhs.

A man of Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) order deserved to be greatest Spiritual leader in 500 Yrs. of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, in History so questions of him being another Sikh Guru is too small in front of him. He stands above anyone else.

### Q.2. Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi) Modified Khalsa rites and code of conduct?

A. How does it matter? A man who has done so much for the land of Punjab and BHARAT i.e., INDIA, deserve to modify any code of conduct for the betterment of society. No book

or code of conduct exist which cannot be modified based on time. It was because of him Sikhs lived.

### Q.3. Unnecessary self-willed battles and killing of innocent Muslims?

A. This is amazing, Banda was not a Sikh warrior he was a Vedic warrior and he understood that it is not body but the basic teaching of Islam that is in mind of people which has made them cruel. He was aware of how Muslims used to rape women, kill Children and how so many time the soil of Rajasthan has seen Johar when so many women used to burn themselves. With such a Saint the only solution is to destroy evil by evil. Sikhs of modern BHARAT i.e., INDIA, are aware of it when during partition Sikh women were raped by same Islamic people and men killed in masses. Even small girls were raped and burned. When in 19<sup>th</sup> century Islamic followers were like that then imagine at the time of Banda when they were ruling BHARAT I.E., INDIA, . Islamic cruelty was at its peak.

No proof exist that he used to kill small children, this is again created by Same Sikhs who were opposed to him at that time and many hundred years after that. Reading their Books western scholars also took the same and same was done by some Islamic Scholars. Not even single documented proof of his time exists, and he will never do that as he was Rajput and then Vedic Saint. Whatever proof of no authenticity exist is of collateral damage where Muslim women and children were supporting the army directly or indirectly, children here refer to 12+ yrs. age. Sikhs must thank him as because of him only for many decades Muslims did not settle in Punjab. It was collateral damage that occurred, and he followed direction of Vedas and Manu Smriti in giving punishment.

#### Q.4. Abusive and rude letter to Mata Sundri?

A. Can someone show the letter, or this is another ploy to tarnish his image. If in letter he wrote that he wants to declare himself as Guru and change code of conduct, then nothing is wrong. In fact, it is good to inform. Again, we need to understand that Sikhs have no Book from GOD or any God in lineage of Gurus. We Hindus also consider them as Guru like Ram, Krishna but GOD is one. So how come modified? code of conduct cannot be The only communication known is that below.

Guru Gobind Singh's widow – Mata Sundari Ji living in Delhi at that time – perhaps at the instigation of Banda's detractors, perhaps as a result of intrigue by the Mughal emperor, is said to have been convinced that Banda was plundering the Punjab countryside. She wrote to Banda Bahadur; an order, a 'Hukamnama' asking him cease from pillaging the countryside and settle down with their jagirs; the Hukum Nama being appended to a letter from the Mughal emperor. It is not known whether the hukamnama was authentic or not; however, it was the beginning of the first tragic schism inside Sikhism.

Banda was contemptuous of the king's offer and replied to Mata: "You want us to be subservient to those Turks who have destroyed your entire family. You are not aware of their cheating tactics. They will not give us property; they will merely deceive us. They want to weaken us through this sort of diplomacy." Banda thus refused to toe the line of Guru Gobind Singh's widow. The Tatt Khalsa, who looked upon Mata Sundari as their leader in the absence of Guru Gobind Singh took it as a personal affront to the Mata.

Mata Sundari is said to have thereafter issued another Hukamnama to the Sikhs, wherein she ordered Sikhs of the Panth to dissociate themselves from the man who had disobeyed the order of their Guru's Spouse and had replied in rather insolent terms to her ("Banda Bahadur" by Sohan Singh). No copy of this Hukamnama has existed and no one knows if it was genuine or a forgery on the orders of Farukh Siyar. The fact is that Mata Sundari's supposed Hukumnama set in motion the wheels of the defeat of Banda. The Khalsa started deserting Banda Bahadur's forces.

Logical reasoning: Considering above Banda did nothing wrong, it was another Sikhs ploy of that time. He replied correctly to Mata Sundar Devi and his act was correct. How can Tatt Khalsa consider Mata Sundari Devi as leader when you have someone selected BY Guru Gobind Singh Ji, she can be mother of all but here one can see political affiliations getting created. Seeing rise of Banda, it seems Sikh sects played dangerous game.

# Q.5. Womanizer and sexual relationship with prostitutes?

A. Do we have proof of this? If he married, then nothing is wrong in that as almost all Saints in BHARAT i.e., INDIA, were married. Not even single proof of his prostitution activities exists with anyone. Even Sikh Gurus had more than one wife. We do not see anywhere if Banda had more than one wife because he was Vaidic saint of highest order. A scholar of highest degree, enlightened soul with wisdom of Vedas. As per Vedas one should have one wife and he abided by it not the Sikh Gurus. How can such a legend be considered to have relationship with prostitutes. This is an effort to tarnish his image by the same Sikh class who betrayed him.

# Q.6. Surrendered to Mughal army with 700 personnel, considered as coward act in history of Khalsa?

A. What cowardness here? Guru Gobind Singh left the battlefield to fight for another day. Was this bravery? Banda was left dying by Sikhs only with his followers and there also Sikhs were leaving him because of reason given above. He did not have any other option than to Die in a manner which can further ignite fire among people. He could have died fighting, but he selected to Die in front of all by following Guru's path, when asked to convert to ISLAM, he followed Guru's path and declined. It is shame on Tatt Khalsa at that time who did not support him else the fate of BHARAT i.e., INDIA, would have been different. He gave proof to all Sikhs at the time when he died by saying that like his Gurus, he will not accept ISLAM. He will select death. Tatt Khalsa realized the mistake, but it was too late, they lost mighty, majestic warrior and till date they remain as they are.

All early Sikh historical resources including later scholars like Bhai Kahn Singh Nabha, Giani Gian Singh, Historian Karam Singh etc. mentioned these facts. Nihang Ratan Singh Bhangu gave a detailed criticism of Banda Bahadur. Early historians like Koer Singh Kalal, Sarup Dass Bhalla, Kavi Seva Singh also few of accept above facts.

Seems all the above quote same thing again and again but I am leaving the readers to decide seeing current state of Sikhs and how Banda used to think.

My Hero is dead, and this is resulting into demise of Sikhs and Hindus both.

The tragedy of Banda Bahadur once more.



300 years ago, almost to this day; 9th June 1716 to be exact, he was killed. Captured in December 1715, he was being tortured endlessly for over five months now. Over the days he had seen thousands of his men being beheaded before his own eyes, their heads mounted on spears and paraded in a procession. He had earlier been put in a cage and paraded like an animal on the streets of Delhi by the Mughal Emperor – Farukh Siyar. And now, his son, barely 5 years old, was in chains in his lap even as the Mughal Emperor was seated on a chair opposite him advising the executioner towards the next torture, to kill his son with his own hands...

But this is not just the story about how, this story is also about why, why he got into this situation where he was captured; how a man who fought valiant battles as a ferocious warrior, unbeatable and glorious, was captured alive and paraded like an animal.

As Madho Das, the ascetic

This man, Banda Bahadur had had a glorious life. Once an ascetic called Madho Das (and earlier known as Lachhman Dev before ascetism), he had been given the sword and five arrows by the tenth Sikh Guru, and was given a mission to

unite the Sikhs and liberate the Punjab from the atrocities of the Mughals.

He had raised an army of over 50,000 people comprising Sikhs, Hindus and even Muslims. His army defeated the mughal army across North BHARAT i.e., INDIA, and gradually liberated a large part of Punjab and the area between the Ganga and Jamuna in the area that is now known as Uttar Pradesh. He decimated the Nawab of Sirhind, the nawab who had bricked alive the children of Guru Gobind Singh in a wall at Sirhind and avenged the children's murder. painting of Banda Bahadur by Kanwar Singh

For around seven years he ruled, minted coins in the name of Guru Gobind Singh and Guru Nanak and undertook several reforms for the upliftment of the poor. He abolished the lordship system of Zamindari and distributed land to the farmers. It is said he was a good ruler. In due course, he fortified himself in the hills, left his ascetic life, married and had children.

#### A coin minted issued by Banda Bahadur - "Degh Tegh Fateh Nusrat Be-Darang; Yafat Ajj Nanak, Guru Gobind Singh"

The Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah was in panic, the Sikhs were at the doorsteps of Delhi, just biding their time. It was for the first time in North BHARAT i.e., INDIA, that a power had shattered the invincibility of the Mughals.

It was going well for Banda, and he was turning into a chief of prominence. There are many narratives here in history, and it is here that history becomes fudgy. He was initially a Yogi ascetic who had taken up arms to avenge the murder of Guru Gobind Singh's sons. His army was made up of Nihangs, the traditional Sikh armies of Taruna Dal and Buddha Dal, the Tat Khalsa and the Khalsa who believed in the Gurus but were not fully following the Sikh code (which they now call the Bandai Khalsa).

As has been the story across BHARAT i.e., INDIA, it so happened that a portion of his own Sikhs started murmuring discontent against his regal lifestyle. The orthodox strain of Sikhs, the Tatt Khalsa started a campaign accusing him of digressing from the path of the Gurus.

Guru Gobind Singh's widow – Mata Sundari Ji living in Delhi at that time – perhaps at the instigation of Banda's detractors, perhaps as a result of intrigue by the Mughal emperor, is said to have been convinced that Banda was plundering the Punjab countryside. She wrote to Banda Bahadur; an order, a 'Hukamnama' asking him cease from pillaging the countryside and settle down with their jagirs; the Hukum Nama being appended to a letter from the Mughal emperor. It is not known whether the hukamnama was authentic or not; however, it was the beginning of the first tragic schism inside Sikhism.



A pre-Maharaja Ranjit Singh Sikh silver rupos in perfect condition The inscription says. "Guru Nanak is the giver of grace and Guru Gobind Singh's sword will be saviour of the mankind all the time."

"ਦੇਗ ਭੇਗ ਫ਼ਤਹਿ ਨੁਸਰਤ ਬੇਦਰੰਗ ਯਾਫ਼ਤ ਅਜ ਨਾਨਕ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ॥" A coin minted issued by Banda Bahadur – "Degh Tegh Fateh Nusrat Be-Darang; Yafat Ajj Nanak, Guru Gobind Singh" Banda was contemptuous of the king's offer and replied to Mata: "You want us to be subservient to those Turks who have destroyed your entire family. You are not aware of their cheating tactics. They will not give us property, they will merely deceive us. They want to weaken us through this sort of diplomacy." Banda thus refused to toe the line of Guru Gobind Singh's widow. The Tatt Khalsa, who looked upon Mata Sundari as their leader in the absence of Guru Gobind Singh took it as a personal affront to the Mata.

Mata Sundari is said to have thereafter issued another Hukamnama to the Sikhs, wherein she ordered Sikhs of the Panth to dissociate themselves from the man who had disobeyed the order of their Guru's Spouse and had replied in rather insolent terms to her ("Banda Bahadur" by Sohan Singh). No copy of this Hukamnama has existed and no one knows if it was genuine or a forgery on the orders of Farukh Siyar. The fact is that Mata Sundari's supposed Hukumnama set in motion the wheels of the defeat of Banda. The Khalsa started deserting Banda Bahadur's forces.

The Mughal army sensing the opportunity, attacked him led by the Lahore Governor. Banda fortified himself in a fort near Gurdas Pur, in a fort called Kacchi Garhi encircled by lacs of mughal warriors. The mughal seige of Banda continued for days, and months. Day by day conditions worsened in the Garhi. No food was left, grass, leaves of plants and trees were boiled and eaten. Even balk of trees was eaten. History was being created, a tragic history, but there was no one to write. They were completely cut off from the outside world. In the midst of the eight month long seige of the fort, the mighty Akalis, lead by Akali Nihang Baba Binod Singh and his son, Akali Nihang Baba Kahn Singh deserted him; supposedly in protest of him having forsaken the Sikh ideals.

It is said that as he saw his own Sikhs deserting him, Banda lost the will to fight. He had a couple of thousand men left with him, surrounded by lakhs. But this time there was no Muktasar, no charge by the sparrows on the eagles; Banda's handful of Sikhs waited for the mughals to charge them; and as the mughals finally entered the fort, thousands were massacred, around 750 were captured alive, along with Banda Bahadur and his family. It is said Banda Singh made one last stand and killed about 50 to 60 soldiers of the Mughal army with his own hands before he could be captured, but others say that his deceived heart was just not into the fight, he refused to pick the sword and was captured alive; something that no Sikh warrior earlier had contemplated.

The Sikhs were brought to Delhi in a procession with the 780 Sikh prisoners, 2,000 Sikh heads hung on spears, and 700 cartloads of heads of slaughtered Sikhs used to terrorize the population. The Mughal caravan carrying Banda from Lahore to Delhi had captured and killed Sikhs along the route and hence the procession of Sikh prisoners was a sizeable one . The captured Sikhs were paraded to Delhi in a procession; and were asked to convert to Islam or perish. Banda was made to watch as hundreds were killed, their heads hung over spears and rolled like footballs on the streets of Delhi.

None of the Bandai Khalsas gave up their religion, none of them bent down, and all of them kept on reciting the Sikh Jaikara even as they faced death.

The Tatt Khalsa, who after Mata Sundari's hukumnama had forsaken Banda Bahadur watched from the shadows, feeling despondent and guilty. They are said to have lamented their mistake, and some are even said to have given themselves up for sacrifice to accompany their ex-comrades. But by

then it was all over, the glory of Banda was over, his rule had been decimated, and he was a prisoner of the emperor.

Finally, after five months of imprisonment, the day of his killing had come. But before he was killed, he was forced to draw a dagger into his own son, his six-year-old son sitting in his lap. The Nobel Prize winning Rabindra Nath Tagore has poetically expressed the moments in his poem 'Bandi Bir"

In mere teen was the boy, With hands tied thrown as a toy Into the lap of Banda and without a word He drew him close to his heart. For a while he put his hand on his head, Just once kissed his turban red. He then draws his dagger, Whispers in the child's ear -"Wahe Guru- fear not my son" A virile in the boy's face did burn -In his juvenile voice the court did ring "Wahe Guru" as he did sing. With his left hand Banda held the bov. With right struck the dagger in his ploy, "Wahe Guru", was all he did implore As he took to the floor.



He stood tall, his son watching him in chains.

He stood tall, his son watching him in chains.

The pounding heart of his son was taken out by the executioner and pushed into his mouth. And as Banda resisted, his eyes were gouged out as borne out by a contemporary account of European travellers: **John Surman and Edward Stephenson**:

• ...... After Banda Singh had been dismounted and seated on the ground, he was offered the usual choice between Islam and death. But the 'chosen disciple of Guru Gobind Singh', as the Tarikh-i-Muzaffari calls him, chose to lay down his life like a devoted follower than to abjure his faith for the sake of enjoying a few more years of life. His young son Ajay Singh, about four years, was then placed in his arms and he was told to take the boy's life. But can a father kill his own child? He refused. The executioner then hacked to pieces joint by joint with a long knife, dragged out his quivering heart and thrust it into the mouth of his father, who stood completely resigned

#### to God's will......<u>Early European Accounts of the</u> Sikhs

I first read Banda Bahadur's story as a child, in historical comics of the Amar Chitra Katha. We used to read stories of Mughal atrocities, and often thought, well this has got to be an exaggeration, of course. I saw paintings depicting the tortures of Banda Bahadur in a Sikh Museum at Amritsar. No one could be so cruel, could it be! But apparently they could be so cruel, I believe it now after seeing a video of the ISIS butchers mercilessly severing the head of their captives, laughing and dancing around him, I am tempted to share and compare the Banda torture paintings and ISIS butchery pics here, but they can't be unseen and I wouldn't want to haunt my friends with such pictures or paintings.

But back to the last moments of Banda Bahadur, as his eyes were gouged out, his flesh was stripped off his body, his limbs cut-off one by one and finally he was killed.

Herein lies the story of the tragedy. He was most probably the first victim of the Divide amongst Sikhs. He was defeated not because the Mughals were better than him on that day, he was defeated because the Sikhs fought amongst themselves and deserted him. He proved his Sikh credentials and ideals with his death, when he refused to bow down to the mughal emperor, refused to accept Islam and died with dignity and his pride intact.

Today we say that Banda was overwhelmed with false pride and became arrogant and so he lost the grace of the Gurus. His mistreatment of the Khalsa, and alterations of the Guruordained Khalsa traditions, resulted in the Khalsa warriors losing respect for him. It is said that Banda lost because he had declared himself a Guru, advocated teetotalism (a throwback to his earlier life as a Vairagi), altered the Khalsa salutation, stopped wearing blue, etc; though there is no conclusive evidence to give support to this argument. (<a href="https://www.sikhiwiki.org/index.php/Bandai Khalsa">www.sikhiwiki.org/index.php/Bandai Khalsa</a>)

Whatever be the case for his downfall, Banda proved his detractors wrong with his conduct during his torture, he proved to be a better Sikh than others that had deserted him in the midst of the seige. Mata Sundari though after the death of Banda Bahadur brokered a peace agreement between Bandai Khalsa and Tatt Khalsa. The Bandai Khalsa however later withered away, and the prominent stream that survived was the Tatt Khalsa.

Today the Sikh orthodoxy, drawing their strength from Tatt Khalsa philosophy, bows to his memory, celebrates his glorious conduct during his execution but, and there is a big 'but'; they refuse to accept that their own foolishness and mutual mistrust killed Banda; they still spend bytes of electronic space justifying the actions of the deserters; they still refuse to accept that it was their narrow vision that killed Banda; they still refuse to accept that Sikhs themselves were responsible for ending the reign of Banda.

They still refuse to adopt the wider Sikh brotherhood that does not fully ascribe to their narrow vision of Sikhism; they still kick out Sikhs from Sikhism if they don't adopt the rigid dress codes. They are still narrowing their definition of Sikhism; they are still killing Sikhism.

"His martyrdom led to the foundations of the Sikh Kingdom", yet they forget the lessons of his life and death. Perhaps a dispassionate and rational analysis of the days of Banda could draw a lesson for repairing the intra-Sikh fault lines of today.

This is however how I would like to remember him; my past may repeat again, and I may liberate Bharat Mata. Soil of Bharat Mata produced a legendary warrior,
the brave 'Madho Das Bairagi (Banda Bairagi)'
who took revenge of Guru Gobind Singh sons by
beheading Wazir Khan but abandoned by the
same Sikhs when he needed them most.

